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ABSTRACT

The textbook for Mongolian is designed for the language training of Peace Corps volunteers serving in Mongolia, and intended for use with an instructor. Each lesson is based on a specific language use competency, and lessons are organized according to ten themes. Lessons contain a dialogue, vocabulary, grammar notes, supplementary vocabulary in some cases, and exercises to reinforce learning. Cultural notes are included within each theme. Themes include: greetings; classroom orientation; family and age; employment, basic information about Mongolia; community services (post office, food, clothing, color, money); seasons and weather; appointments; transportation; health and health services; and additional community services (restaurants, banks, hairdressers, long distance telephone calls). Translations of the dialogues and a Mongol-English glossary are included. (MSE)

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MONGOL

Language Competencies
for
Peace Corps Volunteers
in Mongolia

By

J. Amraa, S. Nadia, B. Khurelbat, Corrie A. Martin

Illustrated by
P. Tumurpurev

2nd Revised Edition • April 1993

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April 1, 1993

TO ALL USERS OF THIS BOOK:

This is the first printing of the Peace Corps Mongol Language Book which is designed for teaching Mongol to U.S. Peace Corps Volunteers (PCVs). It is also designed to be used with a Mongol language instructor, familiar with Competency Based Curriculum. It is not designed for self-instruction. However, after numerous hours of use, students will be familiar with the book's format and the explanation of sentence patterns and should find it useful for self-study. This book is designed for approximately 150 hours of study.

The user should note that the brief dialogues used to illustrate each competency are written in the Mongol Cyrillic Alphabet. Phonetics are not used because the Cyrillic alphabet is similar to English and not too difficult to learn. Correct pronunciation is, of course, always a challenge so the quicker the Cyrillic Alphabet is learned the quicker correct pronunciation is achieved.

The Peace Corps of the United States would be most appreciative of any suggestions for the improvement of the book. This request includes identifying typographical errors and suggestions regarding a better format, better illustrations, additional vocabulary and ideas on how to make the book more useful for the self-learner. These suggestions should be sent to Peace Corps of the United States, P.O. Box 1036, Central Post, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. Suggestions can also be sent to the Peace Corps of the United States, CHPTO/AP, 1990 K Street, Washington DC, 20526.

Best wishes in your efforts to learn Mongol. There is nothing more important and more useful for foreigners to do to make their stay in Mongolia as productive and enjoyable as possible than to learn the language of their colleagues and neighbors.

Амжилт хүсье,

Jean Mead
Country Director

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INTRODUCTION

This language book was written using the Competency-Based Education Model (CBE). The objective of the CBE model is for the student to acquire competencies in language that she/he may later apply to specific situations. Competencies are gained through the practice of dialogues and vocabulary specific to functions. The functions chosen for this book encompass language survival skills deemed necessary for the volunteer to live adeptly in Mongol society.

The book consists of 10 Topics and 42 Specific Language Competencies. Most of language competencies is broken down into 5 segments:

(1) Dialogue

(2) Vocabulary

(3) Grammar Explanations

(4).Supplementary Vocabulary

(5) Activities

Through class work and outside practice activities (including the best practice activity of all – REAL LIFE in Mongolia) the Peace Corps Trainee (PCT) can acquire sufficient language to live, shop and make basic acquaintances in Mongolia. After training, the Peace Corps Volunteer's (PCV's) language skills will improve according to environment, study habits and individual initiative.

We have also included several culture notes throughout the book to give the PCTs insight into the traditions and customs of our fascinating host country. These are meant only as an introduction to the specific topics; further research and firsthand experiences are up to the PCT/PCV.

We wish to express our appreciation to the many people who helped make this book possible: Chuck Howell, our Country Director, for his support throughout the stages of the writing and Guy Seay, Admin Officer, who advised and guided us with the organization and completion of the book.

We would also like to thank our artist, Tumurpurev, whose illustrations provide great insight into Mongol culture. We would like to acknowledge the following PCVs who used their own knowledge and experiences in living in Mongolia in order to write about a variety of Mongol topics: Janet Turner, Melinda McEndarfer, David Bernheisel, John Boyt, Christine Quigley, and Richard Gove.

•J. Amraa, S. Nadia, B.Khurelbat, Corrie Martin, PCV/M-1

CULTURE NOTE

Brief Introduction to Mongol Language

Mongol is the language of most of the population of Mongolia and of Inner Mongolia and of separate groups living in several other provinces of the People's Republic of China. By origin, it is one of the languages of the Mongol group of the Altaic family. The Mongol group consists of Mongol, Buryad, Kalmyk, Tunghsian or Santa (China), Dagur (Inner Mongolia,China), Monguor (China), Baonang (China) and Mogol (Afghanistan). The fact that the Mongol languages have a common origin has been scientifically proven.

The Mongol languages, belonging to the same group of the Altaic language family, are all agglutinative (agglutination: adding minor words or particles onto the end of nouns, verbs and adjectives). Today, the Mongol-speaking nations have the following languages:

- the Mongol language in the new Mongol writing, based on the Cyrillic alphabet (in Mongolia);
- the Buryad language in the new Buryad writing, based on the Cyrillic alphabet (in the Buryad Autonomous Republic);
- the Kalmik language in the new Kalmik writing, based on the Cyrillic alphabet (in the Kalmik Autonomous Republic);
- the Inner Mongol language in the Mongol script (in the Autonomous Region of Inner Mongolia, PRC);
- the Oirad language, in the clear script (in the Xinijiang Uigur Autonomous Region, PRC) (Graphically, the clear and Mongol scripts are almost identical).

The Modern Mongol Language

The modern Mongol language, as the national language, developed after the Mongol People's Revolution of 1921 on the basis of the Halh dialect. The introduction of a new script in the 1940's was conditioned by the development of a new stage in the national Mongol literary language. Today, the Mongol language is comprised of several dialects, including Halh, Buryad, Oirat, Tsahar, Harchin, Horchin, Ordos and others. According to the scholar, Luvsanvandan, the modern Mongol language has 46 phonemes, including 22 vowel phonemes. They are as follows:

Vowel phonemes:

a, a, ae, o, o, oe, u, u, ui, ua, ua, e, e, o, o, u, u, ui, i, i, ia, iu.

Consonant phonemes:

g, g, k, x, x, y, d, t, dz, ts, dz, ts, s, s, n, n, l, l', r, b, p, v, f, m.

Most of the characteristics of the modern Mongol language are.

- agglutination in a majority of instances;
- the subject group and attribute precede verb group (predicate) and attribute;

Examples:

Subject	Time	Object	Verb
Би	өчигдөр	малгай	авсан.
I	yesterday	a hat	bought.

Subject group	Place	Adverbials	Verb
Том ногоон малгайтай настай хүн	гудамжаар	хурдан	явсан.
An old man with a big green hat	along the street	quickly	walked.

- the absence of grammatical gender;
- the absence of agreement of adjective with attribute and of subject with predicate in number;
- the active form of verbs;
- as compared with Indo-European languages, Mongol nominalized verbs (verbal nouns) are much more active syntactically than substantives (nouns).

The specifics of the phonetic system are as follows:

- vowel harmony is the main law of vowels;
- unlike the Mongol written language, it has the affricates ***dz, ts*** and phonemes ***k, p, ph,*** which are more often found in newly borrowed words;
- voiced consonants are devoiced at the end of a syllable;
- in vernacular Mongol words the consonant ***r*** and ***l*** are virtually never encountered at the beginning of a word, and ***b*** and ***v*** consonants are versions of the same phoneme, etc.

The development of society and the scientific and technological revolution were conducive to a parallel development of the social function of the Mongol literary language.

The vocabulary of the Mongol language has become richer through word formation in the native language, through the modification and expansion of the meaning of words, and through the borrowing of words and expressions of ancient Greek and Latin origin through Russian. As a result of the formation of a new system of terminology, the national language of science and technology has emerged and is developing on the basis of the general Mongol literary language.

Mongol Cyrillic and Old Mongol Script

After the revolution of 1921, the Old Mongol script was used in the Mongolian People's Republic until 1941, when a new alphabet based on Cyrillic was adopted. This helped to almost totally erase illiteracy by the end of the 1950's. The new Cyrillic Mongol script has 35 letters.

In official documents it is stated that the reason for the change from the Mongol script to the new form of writing was two-fold:

1. there was a great gap between the written and spoken languages; and
2. the Mongol script was not suitable for the assimilation of foreign words.

In fact, the second of these reasons is not exactly true. The Mongol script does have a system for transcribing foreign words.

From a linguistic point of view, the difference between written and spoken languages is unimportant. Such a gap exists in all languages, including, for example, English.

At this time, the question to have the old Mongol script as the national norm is being disscussed. The official date to implement the old script is 1994. For the next two or three years both alphabets (the old Mongol and Cyrillic) will be used.

Resource:

Information Mongolia: A Comprehensive Reference Source of the People's Republic of Mongolia. Oxford: Pergamon Press, 1990.

NOUNS

- Most nouns have singular and plural forms.
- The following endings are the most common for Mongol plural forms. For the most part the endings are dependent on vowel harmony. In order to learn all Mongol plural forms it is best to just memorize

Singular	Plural
Ах (Older brother)	Ах нар (Older brothers)
Морь (Horse)	Морьд (Horses)
Ширээ (Table)	Ширээнүүд (Tables)
Цэцэг (Flower)	Цэцгүүд (Flowers)
Чулуу (Stone, rock)	Чулуунууд (Stones, rocks)

NOUN CASES

- The main purpose of noun cases in Mongol language is to distinguish and connect parts of speech
- There are seven cases in Mongol language:

аав	Аав.	My father.	Nominative case
аавын	Аавын ном.	Father's book.	Genitive case
аавд	Аавд хэл.	Tell it to father.	Dative case
аавыг	Аавыг хар.	Look at father.	Accusative case
аавaас	Аавaас ав.	Take it from father.	Ablative case
аавaар	Аавaар бичүүл.	Have father write it.	Instrumental case
аавтай	Аавтай ярих.	To talk with father.	Commitative case

Genitive case is used to link (connect) one noun with another noun in a sentence. All other cases are for linking nouns with verbs.

VOWEL HARMONY

- The Mongol languge has two different kinds of vowels: masculine (which is produced by velar part of tung) and feminine (which is produced by front part of tung)

  masculine vowels: а, о, у, я, ё, ю, ы

  feminine vowels: э, ө, ү, е, и.

- There are two vowels that are neither masculine nor feminine: и, я. These two vowels can be combined with both masculine and feminine vowels.

  Examples:

  in the word **унших** у is the masculine vowel.

  in the word **бичиэ** э is the feminine vowel.

  in the word **сайн** а is the masculine vowel.

- Existence of masculine and feminine vowels in one word is unacceptable. The only exception is with names of countries and people.

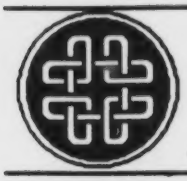
  Example: Some Mongol names consist of two different names: **Батсүх, Өмнөговь.**

TOPIC ONE

GREETINGS

COMPETENCIES

- To greet, be greeted.and to say goodbye.
- To introduce self, to ask for others name.
- To greet, be greeted informally.
- To introduce others, to inquire and respond about one's work and life.



LANGUAGE NOTE

Mongol Cyrillic Alphabet

А а	like English "a" in come	П п	like "p" in pop
Б б	like "b" in Bob	Р р	like rrrrrrrr
В в	like "v" in vote	С с	like "s" in see
Г г	like "g" in green	Т т	close to "t" in tall
Д д	like "d" in dance	У у	like "oo" in food
Е е	like "ye" in yes	Ү ү	close to "u" in rude
Ё ё	like "yaw" in yawn	Ф ф	like "f" in fall
Ж ж	like "j" in John	Х х	like "h" in horse
З з	like "z" in zebra	Ц ц	like "ts" in Tsongas
И и	like "ee" in beef	Ч ч	like "ch" in check
Й й	like "ye" in yeast	Ш ш	like "sh" in shot
К к	like "c" in clean	Щ щ	close to "sh" in sheep
Л л	like second "l" in liable	ъ	hard symbol (silent)
М м	like "m" in mother	ы	harder than "ea" in clean
Н н	like "n" in never	ь	soft symbol
О о	like "o" in horrible	Э э	like "e" in pet
Ө ө	close to "ir" in firm	Ю ю	like "you" in you
		Я я	like "ya" in yard

In Mongol language the existence of soft or hard consonants in the words with masculine vowels is possible .

Example: ам (mouth) - амь (life) In both words а is the masculine vowel. But in the word ам the м is the hard consonant. In the word амь the мь is the soft consonant. So, the meaning of these two words is different.

Examples:

тав (five) – тавь(fifty)

хол (far) – холь (mix)

хар (black) – харь (foreign)

But in the words with feminine vowels the consonants must be pronounced softly.

Examples:

хэл (language), бэр (daughter in low), хүн (man), хөл (leg)

There are only two exceptions in the Mongol language where soft sounds are heard. The first is when the ь (soft symbol) is present. The second, when the four vowels е, ё, я, ю are placed after a consonant. In this case, these vowels will change the consonant to a soft sound.

The ъ (hard symbol) is often placed between a vowel and consonant. Its purpose is to distinguish the 2 sounds in the words with masculine vowels. And the soft symbol is used to distinguish 2 sounds in the words with feminine vowels.

COMPETENCY
I-1

TO GREET, BE GREETED AND TO SAY GOODBYE

In the community • In the classroom • At the work place

DIALOGUE

PCV:	Сайн байна уу?
Teacher:	Сайн, та сайн байна уу?
PCV:	Сайн. Баяртай.
Teacher:	Баяртай.

VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
How do you do?	Сайн байна уу?
good, well, fine	сайн
you	та
to be	бай- (байна)
question word	уу?

GRAMMAR AND/OR VOCABULARY EXPLANATION

- This greeting should be used between people seeing each other for the first time or in an official situation.
- **уу, үү** are the question words, which are always placed at the end of a phrase or a sentence. They change a sentence to the interrogative. Other question words are not acceptable in these sentences.

  уу is used after words with **а, о, у, аа, оо, уу, ай, ой, уй** vowels

  үү is used after words with **э, ө, ү, и, ээ, эй, өө, үү, үй** vowels.

  See Topic Two, competency No 1 about **Vowel Harmony**.
- **байна** is the Simple Present Tense of the verb "to be". The root of this verb is **бай-**
- **та** is the pronoun which is used by Mongols when appealing or addressing the older and respected persons plus foreigners and strangers.

Note for teachers.

Үсэг таниулах дасгал.

Үе, үгээр салган уншуулж дуудлага сайжруулах дасгал.

Бичмэл үсгээр бичих дасгал.

1-10 хүртэлх тооны нэрийг тогтоолгох /шагай/

COMPETENCY
I-2

TO INTRODUCE SELF, TO ASK FOR OTHERS NAMES

In the community • In the classroom • At the work place

DIALOGUE

Дорж:	Таныг хэн гэдэг вэ?
Жон:	Намайг Жон гэдэг. Би Америк хүн. Таныг хэн гэдэг вэ?
Дорж:	Намайг Дорж гэдэг. Би Монгол хүн.

VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
your	таныг
who	хэн
to call	гэ-
I am	намайг
American	Америк
man(person)	хүн
question word	вэ?
Mongolian	Монгол

GRAMMAR AND/OR VOCABULARY EXPLANATION

- **вэ, бэ** are question words. They are used in the sentences which already have other question words.
- As you remember **уу, үү** are also the question words as well as **вэ, бэ**. But (very important) **уу, үү** is used without any other question words.

Example:	Энэ	**юу**	**вэ?**
	this	what	question word **вэ**
	Энэ	сандал	**уу?**
	this	chair	question word **уу**

- **Намайг** - is one form of the Mongolian pronoun **БИ**, which is translated as **me**
- **Таныг** - is one form of the Mongolian pronoun **ТА**, which is translated as **you.**

Example:	Таныг	**хэн**	гэдэг	вэ?
	Your	who	called	question word?

Example:	НАМАЙГ	ЖОН	ГЭДЭГ.
	I am	John	called.

COMPETENCY
I-3

TO GREET AND BE GREETED INFORMALLY

In the classroom • Any social situation

DIALOGUE

PCV-1:	Сайн уу?
PCV-2:	Сайн. Сонин юу байна?
PCV-1:	Юмгүй, тайван.
Teacher:	Сайхан амраарай!

Teacher:	Сайхан амарсан уу?
Жон	Сайхан сайхан. Та сайхан амарсан уу?
Teacher:	Зүгээр, зүгээр.

VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
news	сонин
what	юу
nothing	юмгүй
calm, peaceful	тайван
good, nice, beautiful	сайхан
to rest, relax	амар-
fine, OK, good	зүгээр
you	чи

GRAMMAR AND/OR VOCABULARY EXPLANATION

- "**Сайн уу? -Сайн.**", and "**Сонин юу байна? -Юмгүй, тайван.**" are informal Mongolian greetings which are used a lot by young people or friends.

Example:	Сонин	юу	байна?
	new	what	is?

- **чи** is the pronoun which is used when addressing people of one's own age, younger people or close friends.

  In Mongolian families children never call their parents using **чи**. Even older brothers and sisters are called by **та**.

- **-сан** (-сэн, -сон, -сөн) is a suffix of a Simple Past Tense

Example:	амар-	+	-сан
	to rest	+	Simple Past Tense suffix

Note for teachers:

Хичээлийнхээ эхний хэсгийг "Сайхан амраарай" гэж дуусгаад завсарлаад орж ирэхэд нь "Сайхан амарсан уу?" хэмээн асууж хичээлээ үргэлжлүүлнэ.

✍ ACTIVITY ✍

Create a short dialogue using the vocabulary given above in the first three competencies: greet someone and respond to a greeting, then say goodbye.

COMPETENCY
I-4

TO INTRODUCE OTHERS ,TO INQUIRE AND RESPOND ABOUT ONE'S WORK AND LIFE

—

Formal/Informal social settings

DIALOGUE

Билл:	Багш аа! Энэ миний найз.Жон. Энэ миний багш Бат.
Жон:	Сайн байна уу?
Бат:	Сайн. Сайн байна уу?
Жон:	Таны бие сайн уу?
Бат:	Сайн сайн. Амьдрал ямар байна ?
Жон:	Сайн.

VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
багш	teacher
this	энэ
friend	найз
my	миний
your	таны
work	ажил
life	амьдрал
how	ямар

GRAMMAR AND/OR VOCABULARY EXPLANATION

- **Таны бие сайн уу?** means "How do you feel?" or, literally, "Your body good?" Asking about somebody's health is one of the ways to greet people, especially older ones.
- Mongols are like Americans in that when they are asked about their welfare, they usually answer positively.
- When appealing to someone (it can be one's teacher, friend, or colleague) Mongolians pronounce the last vowel in someone's name longer than others. It shows respect and sympathy for the person you are talking with. If you call them just by name or title it sounds impolite.

Example:	Багш	Багш аа, ...
	Дорж	Дорж оо...
	Сүрэн	Сүрээн.....

- In specific situations where you are speaking with your boss or with older ones you should use one of the three examples above.

Examples: Сайн байна уу, багш аа?

Note for teachers

7-р сарын 6-наас эхлэн хичээлийнхээ явцад долоо хоногийн өдөр тус бүрийг:

1 дэх өдөр	4 дэх өдөр
2 дахь өдөр	5 дахь өдөр
3 дахь өдөр	6 дахь өдөр

7 дахь өдөр

гэх мэтээр тайлбарлан таниулна.

CULTURE NOTE

Mongol New Year

Mongolia and a number of other Eastern and Central Asian countries have followed the Lunar calendar with its 12 year animal cycle since ancient times.

The New Year according to the Oriental calendar in Mongolia is called *Tsagaan Sar* which translates as the White Month. There are many opinions about the origin of this name. One is that Mongols believe white symbolizes happiness, purity and abundance of milk products.

The date of Tsagaan Sar, depending on the phases of the moon, falls anywhere between the end of January and early March. Tsagaan Sar is a birthday for all Mongols.

Mongol families start preparations for a holiday almost a month ahead. First of all there is a tradition to prepare plenty of gifts and food, in other words to have one's hands full. Also *gers* (nomad tents), sheds and pens should be cleaned out. Every Mongol family makes hundreds of *buzes* and *banshies* (meat dumplings – the traditional Mongol food).

Mongols like to greet the New Year in everything new. So women sew new *dels* (Mongol traditional dress) for the whole family.

According to custom, Mongols kill a sheep, the fattest in the flock. Then the lower back with the tail is boiled and served on the table for the entire holiday. Tsagaan Sar symbolizes wealth and prosperity in the family.

The New Years Eve in Mongolia is called *bituun* – the last dinner of the old year. Beginning at noon a family begins to set up the table. There must be several dishes: a dish with the boiled sheep's back, a dish with *ul boov* (traditional bread biscuit), a dish with *beresee* (rice cooked with butter, sugar and raisins) and a dish with traditional milk products: *aarul* (dried curds), *biaslag* (unsalted cheese), cream, etc. One must eat all the traditional dishes that evening: the boiled lamb and beef, a huge variety of milk products, *buzes* and dessert. Some families have the tradition of placing coins inside the banshies. Whoever bites into the *bansh* with the coins will have good luck. At the end of the evening everyone's stomach is fully satisfied.

The following morning everyone rises bright and early according to tradition (about 6 or 7 o'clock). On this morning there are many customs to follow. The first is to greet the sun; everyone watches the sun rise. Second, in order to have good health and happiness in the new year, each individual must take "their first steps of the year." Everyone takes some steps in a specific direction. The direction is dependent upon what lunar calendar year one was born in. For example, a person who was born in the mouse year must take the

first steps to the north at the first day of the monkey year. The following year, the direction will be different.

After the first steps are taken, all family members re-enter their home (ger). At this point, the traditional Tsagaan Sar greetings (*zolgoh*) begin. The oldest family member is greeted first. They are seated at the northside of the ger – the most respected side of the ger. The next oldest family member is the first to greet. This member carries the *hadag* – a beautiful piece of blue silk – across their palms. A cup filled with milk is placed in the right hand on the silk. This person greets the oldest family member by saying *"Sar shin saihan shinelch baina uu?"* and then gives the silk and milk to them. The younger member has her or his palms facing upward and grasps the older one's elbows. The older member has palms faced down, and the arms are above the younger's. While this is occurring, the two kiss one another on each cheek. (This kiss, not exactly a kiss, is the touching of one's cheeks.)

On this day, all family members show their respect and love through this greeting. After the second oldest member has finished the greeting, the other family members greet the oldest member. Then they continue to greet one another and give gifts.

After the greetings, the food is placed on the table and the eating and drinking begins once again. The drinks consists of *airak* and *arkhy*. Airak is fermented mare's milk – the traditional Mongol drink. Arkhy (milk vodka) is made from fermented cow milk, and is very potent. The most favorable drink during this holiday is Mongol milk tea. The woman who is head of the house (where the oldest family member lives) continually cooks, and serves, cleans all day long. Her children help her with all of the work.

At this point, guests begin to arrive and continue to all day long. The greetings continue as well as the gift-giving. The conversation/greetings with the guests is a little different. Usually, questions are asked about the livestock, how they survived through the winter, if they are healthy, etc.

During this period it is expected that all family members visit one another. The greetings should be finished within 15 days; then, Tsagaan Sar has ended.

Corrie Martin,PCV; S. Nadia.

PROVERB

Инээсэн хүн бүхэн нөхөр биш:,
Уурласан хүн бүхэн дайсан биш.

Not everyone who smiles is a friend;
Not everyone who gets angry is an enemy.

TOPIC TWO
CLASSROOM ORIENTATION

COMPETENCIES

- To ask for information (What's this/that?).
  To identify (This/that is...).
- To follow the instructions.
- To ask, grant, refuse permission.
- To clarify the meaning of Mongolian words and to ask for the Mongolian (English) equivalent of English (Mongolian) words.

- To ask for help.
- To make and acknowledge requests.
- To request others to do something (to speak slowly, loudly and to repeat)

CULTURE NOTE

Public Education in Mongolia

In the early 1920s few people, other than priests, knew how to read and write. Slowly the literacy rate has grown to over 90 percent of the Mongol population.

The public education system today consists of preschool childcare, elementary, secondary, vocational, and specialized secondary and higher education.

Pre-school education did not exist in pre-revolutionary Mongolia (up until 1921). The first kindergarten – for thirty children – was opened in Ulaanbaatar in 1930. At present, 25 percent of all pre-school age children attend kindergartens which are open 8, 10, 12 and 24 hours. A child is admitted to kindergarten at the age of 3 and stays there until it is 6. Parents pay only a small proportion of the expenses, the rest being paid by the State.

In 1925 a decision was made to make education compulsory for all children of school age. The objects and tasks of training and education of pupils at general education schools in the present stage are as follows:

- Elementary school (1-6 grades) is designed to lay the foundations of the all-round development of children, so that they learn to read, write and calculate;
- Secondary school (6-10 grades) aims to give pupils a much more systematic knowledge and scientific outlook, to acquaint them with basic modern production, and to emphasize the skills and habits of independent work; creates the grounding for deepening knowledge in different subjects and choosing a profession
- Nine-year school gives pupils soundly based knowledge for acquiring secondary and vocational education;

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

In the early years of vocational training, workers in the newly-developing industry had to be trained without disruption of work through short-term courses which were organized at industrial enterprises. As industrialization progressed, qualified workers were trained at evening and on-the-job training courses.

The first industrial vocational school was set up in 1938. It later developed into an industrial technical school. In the 1940s, the training of skilled workers

began in specialized educational establishments both in Mongolia and abroad, particularly in the Soviet Union.

A broad network of vocational schools was set up in the 1950s and 1960s with the rapid development of industry, construction, transportation and communication, and the transformation of agriculture. Agricultural vocational schools were founded to service the growing number of state farms and to further the mechanization of agriculture.

Now, the system of vocational education consists of a three-year program for those who have undergone seven years of general schooling, a two-year program for eighth grade students, a one-year program for those with complete secondary education, and six-month evening courses for young workers. There is also a vocational-technical faculty at the Board of Agriculture.

Apart from practical training hours and special subjects, the curriculum of vocational schools includes the study of general production technology, technical mechanics, electronics, social science, physical training and aesthetics.

The country has over six hundred general secondary schools; 43 vocational schools, 28 specialized secondary schools and nine higher educational establishments which train specialists in 90 areas. Every year, 4,500 people receive a higher education. Mongol students also receive their schooling in educational establishments in the former Soviet Union and other countries.

In 1987, it was decided that education should begin at the age of seven and should continue for eleven years. At present time it is in the process of changing. The majority of the class-time is mainly allotted to natural sciences and humanities.

Acceptance to establishments of higher education is on a competitive basis. Students of vocational and specialized secondary schools, as well as students at higher educational establishments, receive student grants. In 1988, 16 percent of the state budgetary expenditure went into public education.

<u>Resource:</u>

Information Mongolia: A Comprehensive Reference Source of the People's Republic of Mongolia.. Oxford: Pergamon Press, 1990.

COMPETENCY
II-1

TO ASK FOR INFORMATION (what's this/that?)
TO IDENTIFY (this/that is...)

—

In the classroom

		Дэвтэр.
Тэр		Ном.
	юу вэ?	Үзэг.
Энэ		Хаалга.
		Ширээ.
		Цонх.
		Багш.
Энэ		Оюутан.
	хэн бэ?	Жон.
Тэр		Дорж.
		Америк хүн.
		Монгол хүн.
		Дүү.

VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
notebook	дэвтэр
book	ном
pen	үзэг
door	хаалга
table	ширээ
window	цонх
student	оюутан
young brother	дүү
English	Англи

GRAMMAR AND/OR VOCABULARY EXPLANATION

- The question word **бэ** is used after words ending with consonants **м, н, в**.

Example: **Энэ хэн бэ?**

- The question word **вэ** is used after all other consonants and vowels.

Example: **Тэр юу вэ?**

Note for teachers:

Дээрх асуултанд дан ганц үгээр хариулж болохыг тайлбарлахаас гадна дэлгэрэнгүй хариулах боломжтойг үзүүлнэ.

COMPETENCY II-2

TO FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS

—

In the classroom

Багш:	Жон, бос.
Жон:	За.
Багш:	Жон, сонс "Сандал". Чи энэ үгийг бич. Та нар хар. Зөв үү?
Оюутан:	Буруу.
Багш:	Жон, сонс "Сандал". Бич. Зөв үү?
Оюутан:	Одоо зөв..
Багш:	Сайн байна. Суу. Одоо, та нар энэ үгийг унш
Оюутан:	Юу гэнэ?
Багш:	Энэ үгийг унш.

VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
chair	сандал
word	үг
correct, right	зөв
wrong	буруу
now	одоо
to look at	хар-
to write	бич-
to read	унш-
to listen	сонс-

to stand up	бос-
to sit down	суу-

GRAMMAR AND/OR VOCABULARY EXPLANATION

- All Mongolian verbs in this book are presented by their roots for example: **бич-, унш-, сонс-, хар-** Verb roots indicate an imperative form and used for giving instructions.

Example: Жон **бос**.
John, **stand up.**

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
to close	хаа-
to give	өг-
to open	нээ-
to take	ав-

✍ ACTIVITY ✍

Give an instruction and make the other one to follow it properly.

COMPETENCY II-3

TO ASK/GRANT/REFUSE PERMISSION

—

In the classroom

DIALOGUE

Оюутан:	Орж болох уу? /Орох уу?/
Багш:	Ор ор. Болохгүй.
Оюутан:	Багш аа! Би гарч болох уу?
Багш:	Гар гар. Болохгүй.
Оюутан:	Би явж болох уу?
Багш:	Яв яв. Болохгүй.
Оюутан:	Би энэ номыг авч болох уу?
Багш:	Ав ав. Болохгүй.

VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
to come in	ор-
become, may	бол-
to get out	гар-
to go	яв-
to take, to buy	ав-

GRAMMAR AND/OR VOCABULARY EXPLANATION

- The verbal suffixes **-ж** and **-ч** are used to put together two verbs.

  Example: **авч болох уу?** **суужж болох уу?**

  авч ир **гарч яв**

- An imperative form of a verb is repeated to express permission of something.

  Example: **Би гарч болох уу?**

  Гар гар.

- **Болохгүй** is an equivalent of English MAY NOT or CAN NOT and used for refusing permission.
- In Mongolian there are different ways to demonstrate politeness when using the imperative form. Unlike English there is no one word such as "please". Instead, intonation and repetition are more commonly used.

  Examples of intonation:

  Та суу.

  Та унш.

  Note! Intonation is a very important element in this situation as well as in all situations stressing politeness.

COMPETENCY
II-4

TO CLARIFY THE MEANING OF MONGOLIAN WORDS; TO ASK FOR THE MONGOLIAN (English) EQUIVALENT

—

In the classroom

DIALOGUE

PCV 1:	Багш аа! Нааш ир.
Teacher:	За. Одоохон.
PCV 1:	Үүнийг англиар (монголоор) юу гэдэг вэ?

VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
here	нааш
to come	ир-
now, soon	одоохон
in English	англиар
in Mongol	монголоор
to say	гэ-
this	үүнийг

GRAMMAR AND/OR VOCABULARY EXPLANATION

- The suffix **-даг,-дэг,-дог,-дөг** indicates the Simple Present Tense with the meaning of repeated, regular actions.
- There are two ways to say "Do you speak English?" or "Do you speak English language?"

Examples:

Та	**англиар**	ярьдаг	уу?
You	English in	speak	question word

Би	**англиар**	ярьдаг.
I	English in	speak

Та	**англи**	**хэлээр**	ярьдаг	уу?
You	English	language in	speak	question word

Үгүй,	**би**	**англи**	**хэлээр**	**ярьдаггүй.**
No	I	English	language in	speak not

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
French	Франц
German	Герман
Spanish	Испани

✍ ACTIVITY ✍

Please use the following words and make your own sentences:

франц хэл, хятад , итали хэл, испани , орос хэл, араб хэл,

орос, араб, франц, хятад, итали, испани

COMPETENCY
II-5

TO ASK FOR HELP

—

In the classroom

DIALOGUE

PCV:	Багш аа, би ойлгохгүй байна. Та надад туслахгүй юу?
T:	Тэгье, тэгье. (Байж бай. Би завгүй байна.)
PCV:	Энэ зөв үү?
T:	Буруу.

VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
to me	надад
to help	тусал-
don't understand	ойлгохгүй бай-
OK	тэгье
to be	бай-
to be busy	завгүй бай-
to be free	завтай бай-

Note for teachers:

-хгүй байна гэсэн бүтцийг ашиглаж өмнө үзсэн үйл үгүүдээр өгүүлбэр зохиолго.

COMPETENCY
II-6

TO MAKE AND ACKNOWLEDGE REQUESTS

—

In the classroom • In the community

DIALOGUE

PCV -1:	Багш аа, би гармаар байна?
T:	Тэг, тэг.
PCV-2:	Багш аа, би явмаар байна?
T:	Үгүй.
PCV-2:	За, за

VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
to go out	гар-

GRAMMAR AND/OR VOCABULARY EXPLANATION

- Би **гармаар байна** means
  I would like to get out.
- Би **захиа бичмээр байна** means
  I would like to write a letter.
- Би **үүнийг хүнд өгмөөр байна** means
  I would like to give this to someone.
  Also this ending can be used as a way to express your wishes or dreams and fantasies.
- Би **багш болмоор байна**.
  I wish to become a teacher.

✍ ACTIVITY ✍

Please, translate the sentence "I would like to go to America" using the following vocabulary and one of the endings: **-маар, -мээр, -моор, -меер.**

COMPETENCY
II-7

TO REQUEST OTHERS TO DO SOMETHING
(to repeat, to speak slowly, louder, etc...)

—

In the classroom • Any social situation

DIALOGUE

PCV:	Багш аа! Дахиад хэл дээ.
T:	Одоохон. Чи яасан бэ?
PCV:	Би ойлгохгүй байна.

VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
to repeat	дахиад хэл-
slowly	удаан
loudly	чанга
to say	хэл-

GRAMMAR AND/OR VOCABULARY EXPLANATION

- There are two short ways of responding negatively to questions:

  1. When asking a question referring to an action or a verb the reply is **үгүй**. In addition, questions referring to an emotional state or physical condition, **үгүй** is also used.

  Example: Та энэ номыг уншсан уу? -Үгүй
  Та ядарч байна уу? -Үгүй.

  2. When asking a question referring to nouns, the reply is **биш**.

  Example: Энэ таны үзэг мөн үү? -Биш.

- Present and Future negation can be made by adding negative suffix **-гүй** to the infinive form of verbs.

  Example: Би ойлгохгүй байна.

✍ ACTIVITY ✍

Please, give short negative answers to the following questions:

Та өлсөж байна уу? _____

Энэ таны үзэг үү? _____

Сувд баярлаж байна уу? _____

Энэ таны багш мөн үү? _____

Та завтай юу? _____

Та суумаар байна уу? _____

Энэ чиний ном мөн үү? _____

Та ойлгож байна уу? _____

PROVERB

Айвал бүү хий!
Хийвэл бүү ай!

If you're afraid, don't do it;
If you do it, don't be afraid!

TOPIC THREE
FAMILY AND AGE

COMPETENCIES

- To ask/answer about one's family members.
- To ask/answer about one's age.
- To ask/answer about one's birthdate.
- To ask/answer about marital status.
- To ask/answer about place of origin and date of arrival of PCV's.

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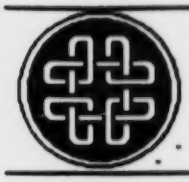
- To ask/answer about place of origin of Mongols.
- To ask/answer about one's house.
- To identify daily routines.



CULTURE NOTE

Weddings in Mongolia

Based upon personal observation, weddings in Mongolia are major family events. I have only been to three weddings, but those three were highly similar, and thus, I assume, fairly representative. Rather than attempt an historically-based, academic discussion of marriage ceremonies in Mongolia, I'll briefly sketch my own experiences, observations, and inferences.

From what I gather, Mongols do not practice long "engagements." That is, weddings are preceded by several months of notification at most.

Virtually all weddings take place at the *Hurmiin Ordon* – the Wedding Palace. In Ulaanbaatar, the Wedding Palace is located near the Children's Palace and Park. Apparently most cities have such a Palace; I saw one in Darkhan which was a small-scale replica of the Wedding Palace in Ulaanbaatar. During the summer months, weddings seemed to take place non-stop; winter has seen a slower pace of nuptial occurrences. I've also been told that the Year of the Monkey (1992) is an undesirable year in which to marry unless a Lama gives his blessing.

On the wedding day, the immediate family, some extended family, and very close friends gather for the ceremony in the Wedding Palace. Before the recent political changes, most couples wore European-style wedding clothes. Now, both bride and groom are likely to wear *dels*. Prior to the ceremony, the parents buy the bride and groom their official wedding rings (one official style for the bride, one official style for the groom; different sizes are available, however) in a room filled with other official wedding items, such as wedding *arkhi*.

In Ulaanbaatar, the ceremony takes place on the second floor of the palace. After the preceding wedding party descends the stairs (about every 25-30 minutes) the next wedding party ascends the stairs and enters the official wedding room. Here the guests stand in a square around the room and the official papers are signed and received during the course of a short ceremony complete with taped music. A woman (I've never seen a man do this) orchestrates and officiates the entire ceremony from a table in the front of the room.

Following the ceremony, the party moves to an adjacent room where the bride and groom are congratulated and *arkhi* is drunk by all. At this time the father of the bride and groom present the couple with a *hadag* – a piece of blue silk which symbolizes good wishes from the giver. The party then moves back to the stairs, and after pictures are taken, the party descends the stairs and boards vehicles to the reception.

The reception usually takes place at the groom's parents' apartment or *ger*. On the way to the reception, the wedding party and guests normally stop at Sukhebaatar Square to take pictures and lay flowers at the statue of Sukhebaatar. Wedding receptions can last several days, but the first day is reserved for close family and friends. I've been in two apartments and one ger for wedding receptions, but they were all basically the same. In one room, all furniture is removed and a "U"-shaped table with chairs lines the room. At the bottom of the "U" the bride and groom and their parents sit. The remainder of the guests fill the chairs, in order of age and importance.

Absolutely amazing amounts of food and drink line the tables, with a *Uuts* (hind-quarters of a lamb, including the tail; this is also seen during *Tsagaan Sar*) and a decorated *Uulboov* (layered pastries with cheese and candy piled inside; the pastries are layered in odd numbers for celebrations and even numbers for funerals and other mournful events) set in front of the bride and groom. Everyone eats soups and salads and meat, and drinks *suutay tsai* (milk tea), *airag* (fermented mare's milk – in season), *shemeen arkhi* (distilled cow's milk – also in season), and *arkhi* (Mongol vodka). Needless to say, one's eating and drinking capabilities can be severely challenged at a Mongol wedding. Toasts and songs are offered to the bride and groom by every guest; one by one, down the "U", guests present their gifts (gifts of one hundred tugrig are acceptable), sing a song, and offer a toast to the newly married couple. (Have a song ready – efforts to avoid singing are fairly futile). After two or three hours, guests begin to leave, but the celebrations continue on a sporadic basis for several days.

I've been told that traditional Mongol weddings in the countryside vary greatly from their urbanized counterparts, but I've never been to a countryside wedding. Although some of the formalities may be different in the countryside, I am sure the close familial ties, the excitement, and the happiness are similarly evident at any Mongol wedding, anywhere. I have received the impression that an invitation to a Mongol wedding is a fairly high honor, and certainly not something to be missed.

Richard Gove, PCV/M-1

COMPETENCY III-1

TO ASK AND ANSWER ABOUT ONE'S FAMILY MEMBERS

—

In a host family

DIALOGUE

Бат:	Энэ хэн бэ?
Жон:	Энэ миний аав.
Бат:	Таны аавыг хэн гэдэг вэ?
Жон:	Миний аавыг Жорж гэдэг.

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
father	аав
mother	ээж
grandfather	эмээ
grandmother	өвөө
older brother (sister)	ах (эгч)
younger brother (sister)	дүү
the oldest son (daughter)	хамгийн том хүү(охин)
the youngest son (daughter)	отгон хүү(охин)
wife	эхнэр
husband	нөхөр

COMPETENCY III-2

TO ASK AND ANSWER ABOUT ONE'S AGE

—

Any social situation

DIALOGUE

Бат:	Та хэдэн настай вэ?
Жон:	Би 23 настай.
Бат:	Таны аав хэдэн настай вэ?
Жон:	Миний аав 62 настай

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY — ШИНЭ ҮГ

ten (11)	арав (арван нэг)
twenty (22)	хорь (хорин хоёр)
thirty (33)	гуч (гучин гурав)

GRAMMAR AND/OR VOCABULARY EXPLANATION

- The word **нас** could be translated as "year". See how it is used in a sentence

  Example: Би 23 настай.
  I 23 year have
  I am 23 years old.

forty (44)	дөч (дөчин дөрөв)
fifty (55)	тавь (тавин тав)
sixty (66)	жар (жаран зургаа)
seventy (77)	дал (далан долоо)
eighty (88)	ная (наян найм)
ninety (99)	ер (ерэн ес)
one hundred (111)	зуу (зуун арван нэг)

✍ ACTIVITY ✍

Fill up in the blanks:

Таны _____ хэдэн настай вэ?

Миний _____ _____ настай.

COMPETENCY
III-3

ТО ASK/ANSWER ABOUT ONE'S BIRTH DATE

—

At the host family

DIALOGUE

Бат:	Чи хэдэн онд төрсөн бэ?
Жон:	1970 онд.
Бат:	Хэзээ
Жон:	Би 10 сарын 17 нд төрсөн.

VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
to be born	төр-
year	он, жил
month	сар
1970	мянга есөн зуун далан
thousand	мянга
hundred	зуун

GRAMMAR AND/OR VOCABULARY EXPLANATION

- In Mongolian there are two words used in specific situations for the English word "year".
- **Он** is used when identifying any specific date or time.

  Example: Бат 1955 **онд** төрсөн.
- **Жил** is used to identify a number of years

  Example: Жон Улаанбаатарт хоёр **жил** амьдарна.

  Батаа Сувд хоёр арван дөрвөн **жилийн** өмнө гэрлэсэн.

✍ ACTIVITY ✍

Жон:Таны_____ хэдэн онд төрсөн бэ?

Бат:Миний_____мянга есөн зуун _____онд төрсөн.

✍ ACTIVITY ✍

Fill in the blank with the following Mongol words for "year": **он, жил, нас:**

My daughter is one year old._____

Миний охин 1 _____

He was born in 1965._____

Тэр 1965_____ төрсөн.

I will stay in Ulaanbaatar for two years._____

Би Улаанбаатарт 2 _____ амьдарна.

Sandy is 35._____

Сэнди 35 _____

COMPETENCY III-4

TO ASK/ANSWER ABOUT MARITAL STATUS

—

Any social situation

DIALOGUE

Бат:	Танай аав эзж хоёр хэзээ гэрлэсэн бэ?
Жон:	Тэр хоёр 1961 онд гэрлэсэн.
Бат:	Энэ хэн бэ?
Жон:	Энэ миний ах.
Бат:	Таны ах эхнэртэй юу?
Жон:	Үгүй. Эхнэргүй.

VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
to marry	гэрлэ-
not married, single	эхнэргүй, нөхөргүй
married	эхнэртэй, нөхөртэй

GRAMMAR AND/OR VOCABULARY EXPLANATION

- In Mongol language there is no specific word for widower. Instead the phrase **ганц бие** is used. This phrase is similar to the phrase **гэр бүлгүй**. Both meaning "single."
- The suffix **-тэй, -тай, -той** is identical to the English verb "**to have**" and it is added to the root of nouns.

  Example:

Би	2	хүүхэдтэй.
I	2	children have

I have two children.

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
divorced	салсан
widow	бэлэвсэн эхнэр
when	хэзээ
single	ганц бие

COMPETENCY
III-5

TO ASK/ANSWER ABOUT PLACE OF ORIGIN AND DATE OF ARRIVAL OF PCVS

—

Any social situation

DIALOGUE

Бат:	Та хаанаас ирсэн бэ?
Жон:	Би Америкаас ирсэн.
Бат:	Чи Америкийн аль мужаас ирсэн бэ?
Жон:	Вашингтоноос ирсэн.
Бат:	Та Монголд хэзээ ирсэн бэ?
Жон:	Би 7 сарын 2-нд ирсэн.

VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
where	хаана
which	аль
state	муж
to come	ир-

GRAMMAR AND/OR VOCABULARY EXPLANATION

- Mongol language belongs to the agglutinative group of languages. All words, including nouns, verbs and adjectives have endings added to them if more information is needed to be added. For example, noun and verb base words have endings placed on them signifying prepositions, noun cases and verb tenses.

  An example of a prepositional ending:

  Би Америк**аас** ирсэн. I came **from** America.

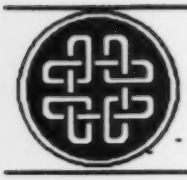
✍ ACTIVITY ✍

Make a small dialogue using the following vocabulary:

Germany	Герман
France	Франц
Spain	Испани
Italy	Итали
China	Хятад
England	Англи

Examples:

1. Та хаанаас ирсэн бэ?
   Би Америкаас ирсэн. Би америк хүн.
2. Луи хаанаас ирсэн бэ?
   Луи Францаас ирсэн. Луи Франц хүн.



CULTURE NOTE

The 12-Year Calendar

The Mongol 12-year calendar has been in use since ancient times. Each of the 12 years distinguish themselves from one another through their own names; all years are named and now symbolized through the following 12 animals: mouse, cow, tiger, rabbit, dragon, snake, horse, sheep, monkey, cock, dog and the pig.

Traditionally, each year has unique characteristics that are similar to its name. For example, the year of the monkey will take on the monkey's personality traits: hyper, rambunctious. The result: a very long, difficult harsh year.

At one point in time many Mongols wondered where and how this calendar was derived. As a result, a tale was created. The following is a short version of the tale.

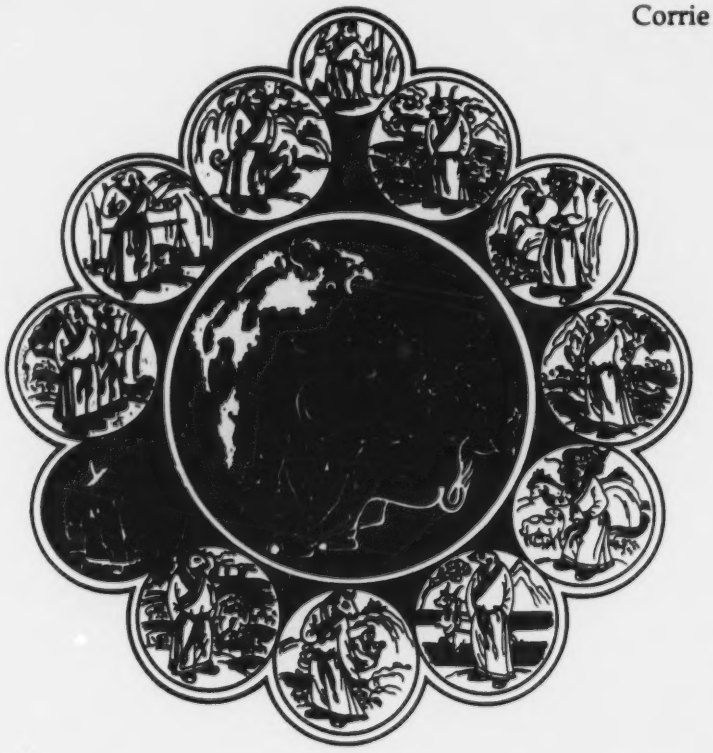
> Once upon a time during the ancient Hoonoo times, God decided to create a "pattern of time." One day he made an announcement to the people: "I am creating a 12-year calendar; however, I need 12 different names to distinguish each year. I've decided that tomorrow afternoon – the first 12 things that appear before me will receive one of the names, until I have named all 12." So, the following day animals appeared before him. The first 11 were the monkey, cow, tiger, rabbit, dragon, snake, horse, sheep, cock, dog and pig. However, the twelfth animal that appeared were 2: the camel and the mouse. God did not know which to choose. Both would be good representatives because he created both. The camel is proud, big, and self-confident and the mouse is the opposite: quiet, shy and modest. God decided to have a contest for the twelfth year because both were equal to him. The following day the mouse and camel were to watch for the sun to rise. The first to see it rise would go back immediately to God and tell him. The camel, being proud, propped himself on a hill facing the east where the sun always rises. He was confident that he would see the sun rise first because he thought of himself as very intelligent. The little mouse, sitting on the camel's hump, faced the west, the opposite direction. Finally, when the sun began to rise the mouse first saw its reflection on the mountains it was staring at. Thus, the mouse had won the contest.

Although the camel is not one of the 12 years of the calendar, it is indeed still a part of it. On many written calendars, the camel is often showing. The camel is considered a very important part of Mongol society and its relationship with the calendar is that, in some way, the camel represents all 12 years, or 12 animals. The representation is as follows:

Camel's characteristic	Other animal
ears	mouse
stomach	cow
hooves	tiger
nose	rabbit
body	dragon
eyes	snake
mane	horse
hair	sheep
humps	monkey
head/hair	cock
hind legs	dog
tail	pig

The 12-year calendar is used in many Asian countries. Just as each country likes to believe they created it, Mongolia is no different. However, what's most important is the strong belief in it that the majority of Mongols continue to hold.

Corrie Martin, PCV/M-1



COMPETENCY III-6

TO ASK/ANSWER ABOUT PLACE OF ORIGIN OF MONGOLS

—

Any social situation

DIALOGUE

Жон:	Та Улаанбаатарт төрсөн үү?
Бат:	Тийм. Харин манай эхнэр Булганых.
Жон:	Танай эхнэр хотод хэзээ ирсэн бэ?
Бат:	1965 онд.
Жон:	Танайх хотод хаана байдаг вэ?
Бат:	Манайх дөрөвдүгээр хороололд байдаг.

VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
yes	тийм
but	харин
our	манай
our place,family	манайх
microdistrict	хороолол

GRAMMAR AND/OR VOCABULARY EXPLANATION

- The suffix-**х** which is added to genetive form of nouns and pronoüns can be used in two ways.

  1. To express possession of something . It is used in a short answers,mostly.

Example: Энэ хэний үзэг вэ?
Минийх.

2. To indicate the meaning of someone's family or place.

Examples: Танайх хаана байдаг вэ?
Where does your **family** stay?

Манайх дөрөвдүгээр хороололд байдаг.
Our **family** stay at the 4th microdistrict.

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
district	дүүрэг
rural unit	сум
apartment	байр
stairwell	орц
floor	давхар
apartment number	номер

✍ ACTIVITY ✍

Answer the following questions:

Чи ямар улс, аль муж, ямар хотоос ирсэн бэ?

Чи одоо ямар дүүрэг, хэддүгээр хороолол, хэддүгээр байранд амьдарч байна?

Танайх хэддүгээр орц, хэдэн давхар, хэдэн номерт байдаг вэ?

Чи аль аймаг, ямар суманд явж ажилламаар байна?

COMPETENCY
III-7

TO ASK/ANSWER INFORMATION QUESTIONS ABOUT ONE'S HOUSE

—

At the host family

галын өрөө, банны өрөө, жорлон, том өрөө, унтлагын өрөө, кордоор, болкоон

Note for teachers:

Дээрх үгсийг таниулж, өмнө үзсэн өгүүлбэрийн загварыг ашиглан асуулт тавиулж хариулуулах, гэр орон өрөө тасалгааны талаар яриулах.

VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
room	өрөө
living room	зочны өрөө
children's room	хүүхдүүдийн өрөө
bedroom	унтлагын өрөө
kitchen	гал тогооны өрөө, галын өрөө
toilet	жорлон, бие засах газар
bathroom	угаалгын өрөө
corridor	кордоор

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
chimney	яндан
covering of a ger	гэрийн бүрээс
cup	аяга
door	хаалга
fire	гал
fireplace	тулга
frame on top of a ger	тооно
I need to go to the bathroom.	Би бие засмаар байна. Би гармаар байна.
jug, teapot	домбо
kettle	данх
large saucepan	тогоо
pillar, column	багана
smoke hole cover of a ger	өрх
stove, oven	зуух

the lower edge of a ger wall	гэрийн хаяа
the section of a wall in a ger	гэрийн хана
thermos	халуун сав
the Mongol nomadic tent, a house or dwelling place	монгол гэр
hearth, a ger and its equipment handed down from father to son	гал голомт
the rear part of a ger opposite the entrance; the position of honor	хоймор
poles of the ger which make up the roof	унь

COMPETENCY III-8

TO IDENTIFY DAILY ROUTINES

In the community • At the host family

DIALOGUE

Жон:	Та өглөө хэдэн цагт босдог вэ?
Бат:	Би долоон цагт босдог. Долоо хагаст өглөөний цай уудаг.
Жон:	Танай хичээл хэдэн цагт эхэлдэг вэ?
Бат:	Манай хичээл 9 цагт эхэлдэг. Орой 6 цагт тардаг.
Жон:	Чи өдөр хоолоо хэдэн цагт иддэг вэ?
Бат:	Нэг цагт.
Сувд:	Чи орой юу хийдэг вэ?
Жон:	Зурагт үздэг, сонин уншдаг.

VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
to get up	бос-
at seven thirty	долоо хагас
morning	өглөө
breakfast	өглөөний цай
to begin	эхэл-
to finish	тар-
noon	өдөр

lunch	өдрийн хоол (үдийн цай)
evening	орой
TV	зураг т
to watch	үз-
newspaper	сонин

GRAMMAR AND/OR VOCABULARY EXPLANATION

- The Mongolian word **цаг** is used as an equivalent of English words: **o'clock** and **hour.** When it is used in the sense of definite time suffix **-д**, or **-т** is added to the word **цаг**.

  Example: Би долоон цагт босдог.
  I get up at seven o'clock.

The same rule is applied for the words **долоо хоног, сар**.

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
dinner	оройн хоол
during the last month	өнгөрсөн сард
early	эрт
in the next month	ирэх сард
late	орой
this week	энэ долоо хоногт
to sleep	унт-

✍ ACTIVITY ✍

Answer the following question:

1. Чи хэзээ ирсэн бэ?_____(last month)

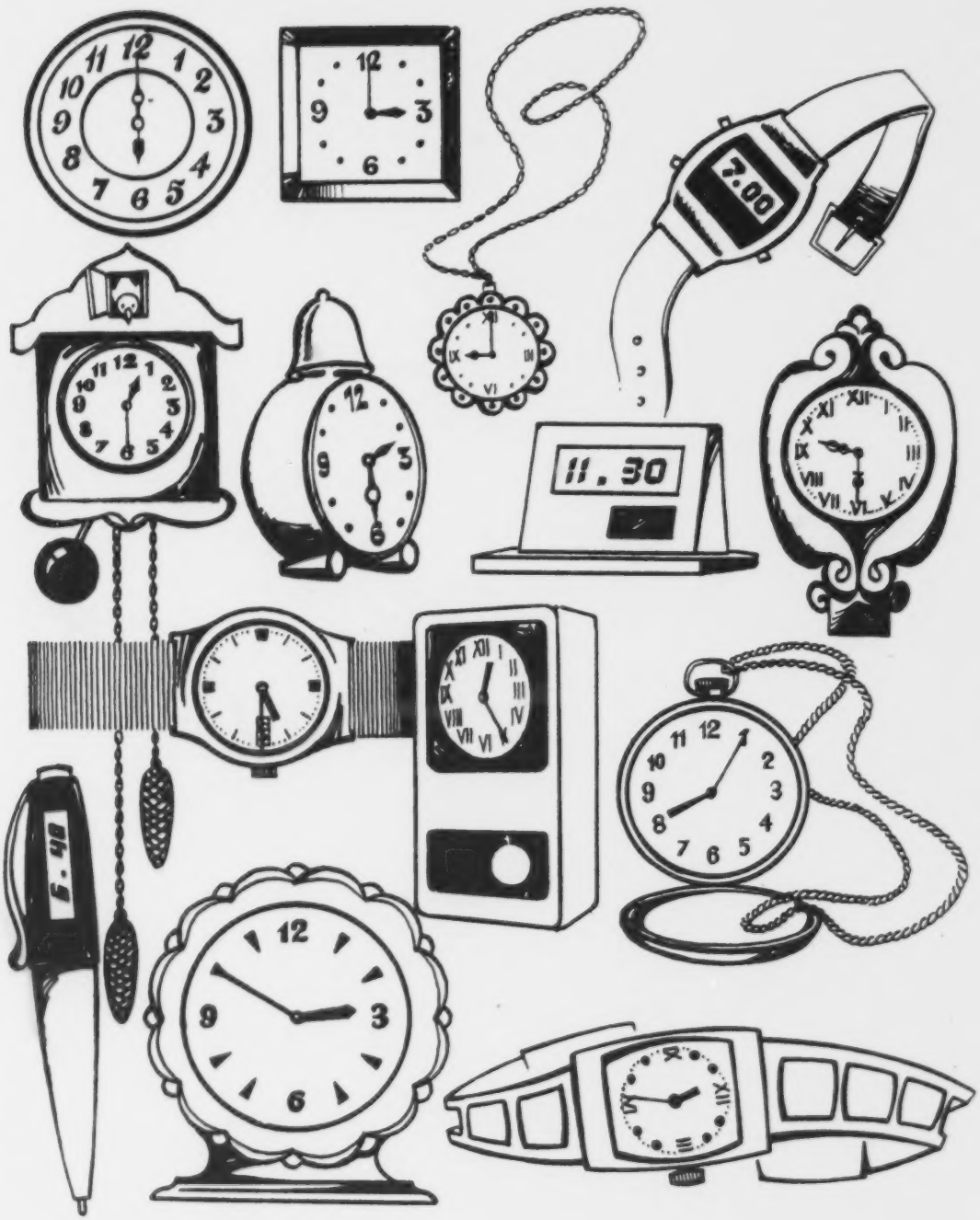
2. Та хэдэн цагт унтдаг вэ?
_____(at seven o'clock)

3. Чи гэрээсээ захиа хэзээ авсан бэ?
_____(this week)

✍ ACTIVITY ✍

Translate:

1. Би найман цагт босдог.
2. Миний найз ирэх долоо хоногт Америк явна.
3. Бид өнгөрсөн сард Монголд ирсэн.


2.00
11.30
6.40

PROVERB

Ганц мод гал болдоггүй
Ганц хүн айл болдоггүй.

One log is not a fire;
One man is not a family.

TOPIC FOUR

EMPLOYMENT, BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT MONGOLIA

COMPETENCIES

- To identify past employment. To ask about other's job.
- To identify present employment. To ask about other's job.
- To ask about one's future employment.

CULTURE NOTE

General Information about Mongolia

Mongolia lies in central Asia, with Russia to the north and China to the south. Mongolia is also referred to as "Outer Mongolia." This is the name the Chinese Qing dynasty historically applied to the area in order to distinguish it from Inner Mongolia, an autonomous region in northern China and Buryat Mongolia in Russia. Mongolia occupies an area of about 1,566 million square kilometers.

Mongolia is divided into 18 aimags, or regions, and three large cities: the capital, Ulaanbaatar, and Darkhan and Erdenet. The aimags are subdivided into 298 sumons (districts).

The population of Mongolia is a little over 2 million, with a population density of 1.29 inhabitants per square kilometer. One-fourth of the population lives in the capital city, Ulaanbaatar. The birth rate is estimated at 2.6% and about one-half of the 2 million people are under the age of 20. The death rate is below the world average. The life expectancy rate for men is 64.6 years and 66.5 years for women. Mongolia's rural population is 43% of its total population. Life in sparsely populated Mongolia is becoming more urbanized and sedentary, although in the countryside, nomadic life still predominates.

Mongolia is a land of many natural contrasts: Wild forests, alpine meadows, Southern Gobi semi-deserts, vast plains and snow-covered mountains. Mountains cover over 40 percent of Mongolia's land. There are basically two different areas of Mongolia that can be distinguished. These areas have their own unique climates. The northern section is similar to the East Siberian natural scenery, while the southern section, which makes up two-thirds of the country's area, belongs to the arid desert and semi-desert Central Asian regions.

In southeastern Mongolia, the Gobi desert supports almost no vegetation and is sparsely populated. North and west of the Gobi, the landscape changes gradually to rugged mountains rising to elevations of more than 3,962 meters (13,000 feet) above sea level. The highest peak in Mongolia is Nayramdal Uul (4,373m-14,350 feet) This site is located in the west of the country. Many salt lakes and prairies are found throughout the country. Water is more abundant in the habitable north, although the rivers in this area are rough and uncontrolled.

The country's longest rivers are the Selenge, the Orkhon, the Tuul, the Khovd, the Kherlen and the Khalkhin Gol. There are quite a few lakes in the Gobi, most of them small closed fresh and salt water bodies. The only navigable lake is Khuvsgul.

Mongolia is known for its sharply defined seasons, small amounts of precipitation, great diurnal temperature changes, long, cold winters (October to April) , short summers, and some of the highest recorded barometric pressures in the world. Also, Mongolia has the world's southernmost permafrost belt on plain terrain (47 degrees north of the equator) and the world's most northern desert zone (50.5 degrees north of the equator).

The climate is predominately cold and dry. Snow usually stays on the ground from October through April, although it seldom totals more than a few inches at a time. The summers are cool and pleasant. The mean monthly temperature in Ulaanbaatar ranges from -27° C (-17° F) in January to 18° C (64° F) in July, with recorded extremes of -48° C (-54° F) and 39° C (102° F). Precipitation averages 25.4 centimeters (10 inches) annually in Ulaanbaatar.

The average altitude of Mongolia is 1580 meters above sea level. Ulaanbaatar's altitude is 1351 meters (4500) which is about the same altitude as Denver, Colorado. Major changes of air pressure occur in the spring. This oftentimes causes shortness of breath, low energy levels and fatigue.

Spring begins toward the end of April, when the ice begins to crack and melt away. However, vegetation does not turn green until well into May. Spring is marked by violent dust storms, gusty winds and constant changes in pressure. The temperature during this period can vary between -0.5° C to14° C with low humidity.

Mongolia is rich in mineral resources. Deposits of coal, iron, copper ore, tungsten, phosphorites, gold, silver, tin, zinc and fluorspar have all been discovered.

COMPETENCY
IV-1

TO IDENTIFY PAST EMPLOYMENT

—

At a work place • In any social situation

DIALOGUE

Дорж:	Жон, та Америкт байхдаа юу хийж байсан бэ?
Жон:	Би Америкт байхдаа оюутан байсан.
Дорж:	Келли, та Америкт байхдаа юу хийж байсан бэ?
Келли:	Би Америкт байхдаа багшилж байсан.

VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
to teach	багшил-
what, which	ямар
What did you do?	Та юу хийж байсан бэ?
to be	бай-
at the time	байхдаа

GRAMMAR AND/OR VOCABULARY EXPLANATION

- The Mongolian suffix **-хдаа** is used to indicate the action being done at the same time with the main action.The same person is involved in both actions.

Example: Би Америкт **байхдаа** оюутан *байсан.*
When I was in America I *was* a student.

✍ ACTIVITY ✍

Make five sentences using the sentence structrure given above.

COMPETENCY IV-2

TO IDENTIFY PRESENT EMPLOYMENT

—

Any social situation

DIALOGUE

Дорж:	Танай аав юу хийдэг вэ?
Жон:	Манай аав эмч.
Дорж:	Таны ээж юу хийдэг вэ?
Жон:	Манай ээж тэтгэвэрт гарсан.

VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
doctor	эмч , доктор
to do work	ажил хий-
to retire	тэтгэвэрт гар-

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
actor/actress	жүжигчин
artist	зураач
carpenter	мужаан
construction worker	барилгачин
cook	тогооч
custodian	үйлчлэгч (цэвэрлэгч)
dentist	шүдний эмч
driver	жолооч
fireman	гал сөнөөгч

musician	хөгжимчин
nurse	сувилагч
police officer	цагдаа
professor	багш
salesperson	худалдагч
soldier	цэрэг
telephone operator	холбоочин
typist	бичээч
waiter/waitress	үйлчлэгч
worker	ажилчин
writer, author	зохиолч

✍ ACTIVITY ✍

Write down what does your family members do and report it back to your group.

COMPETENCY IV-3

TO ASK ABOUT ONE'S FUTURE EMPLOYMENT

Any social situation • At the work place

DIALOGUE

Дорж:	Та Монголд юу хийх вэ?
Жон:	Би англи хэл заана.
Дорж:	Чи хаана ажиллах вэ?
Жон:	Сайн мэдэхгүй. Хөдөө явж магадгүй. Харин миний найз хотод үлдэнэ.

VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
to work	ажил хий-, ажилла-
to teach, show	заа-

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to know	мэд-
probably	магадгүй
to stay back	үлд-
country	хөдөө

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY **ШИНЭ ҮГ**

List of all Mongol provinces and capitals.

Province (center)	аймгийн төв
1. Arhangay (Tsetserleg town)	Архангай (Цэцэрлэг хот)
2. Bayan-Olgiy (Olgiy)	Баян-Өлгий (Өлгий)
3. Bayanhongor (Bayanhongor)	Баянхонгор (Баянхонгор)
4. Bulgan (Bulgan)	Булган (Булган)
5. Dornod (Choibalsan)	Дорнод (Чойбалсан)
6. Dornogovi (Sainshand)	Дорноговь (Сайншанд)
7. Dundgovi (Mandalgovi)	Дундговь (Мандалговь)
8. Dzavhan (Uliastay)	Завхан (Улиастай)
9. Govi-Altay (Altay)	Говь-Алтай (Алтай)
10. Henti (Ondorhaan)	Хэнтий (Өндөрхаан)
11. Hovd (Hovd)	Ховд (Ховд)
12. Hovsgol (Moron)	Хөвсгөл (Мөрөн)
13. Omnogovi (Dalanzadgad)	Өмнөговь (Даланзадгад)
14. Ovorhangay (Arvaiheer)	Өвөрхангай (Арвайхээр)
15. Selenge (Sukhebaatar	Сэлэнгэ (Сүхбаатар)
16. Sukhebaatar (Baruun-Urt)	Сүхбаатар (Баруун-Урт)
17. Tov (Zuunmod)	Төв (Зуунмод)
18. Uvs (Ulaangom)	Увс (Улаангом)

MAIN CITIES:

Ulaanbaatar (Tov aimag)	Улаанбаатар
Darhan (Selenge aimag)	Дархан
Erdenet (Bulgan aimag)	Эрдэнэт

✍ ACTIVITY ✍

Answer the following questions in response to the above dialogue:

Жон ямар аймагт явсан бэ? _____

Чиний найз хаана ажиллах вэ? _____

Чи Улаанбаатар хотод үлдэх үү? _____

CULTURE NOTE

Population and Ethnic Groups

The latest archeological finds prove that primitive man appeared in what is now Mongolia 300,000-350,000 years ago.

The results of recent investigations are tilting the scales in favor of the hypothesis that the Mongols take their origin from the Huns (or Hunnu) who lived in Central Asian countries in the olden days.

Mongol and foreign scholars give different explanations for the ethnic name "Mongol". Some believe that it comes from a geographical name, "Mongol", which means the river Mon. Others claim that it should be pronounced "mun gol", interpreting "mun" as correct, basic, true, "gol" as pivot, centre, essence, and the combination of these words as true essense.

The majority of the population of Mongolia is from one of the Mongol nationalities. The Khalka Mongols are the predominant tribe and are spread over the country. This tribe makes up about 70 percent of the population of Mongolia. Khalka is also the national language. The Mongol minorities are broken up, somewhat, into regions. They are the Dorvod, Dzahchin and Torguud, in western Hovd, the Oold, in northern Hovd, the Myanngad, north of Lake Harusnuur, and the Bayats, east of Lake Harusnuur. The eastern Mongols are the Barga and the Udzemchin, in Dornod and Sukhbaatar, and the Dariganga, in southern Sukhbaatar. The Buryats are the northern Mongols and they live from Hoovsgol to Dornot along the Russian border. There are several other small Mongol tribes spread across the country.

There are also non-Mongol ethnic groups, most of whom are of Turkic heritage and some are Islamic. The largest group is the Kazakhs. They live mostly in Bayan Olgi and parts of Uvs and Hovd, and they speak Mongol. The Tannu Urianhai (more commonly known as Tuvians, Tsaatanian or the reindeer people) live in Hoovsgul and speak a form of Turkish. Another Turkic tribe is the Hotons who live south of Lake Uvs. Other permanent residents of Mongolia include people originally from China or Russia.

Melinda McEndarfer, PCV/M-1

TOPIC FIVE

COMMUNITY SERVICES: POST OFFICE, FOOD, CLOTHING, COLOR, MONEY

COMPETENCIES

- To locate places.
- To inquire about availability of something.
- To select goods.
- To express (dis) satisfaction
- To make a payment

CULTURE NOTE

Ulaanbaatar

The first settlers in what is now Ulaanbaatar arrived in the early 1600s. The city grew in size and importance over the years, but, as the inhabitants lived in gers, little evidence remains of their existence before the beginning of the 20th century. The name of the city was changed to Ulaanbaatar in 1924, and the residents started the construction of permanent buildings.

Ulaanbaatar now covers an area of about 136,000 hectares stretched along the Tuul River valley. While the site is relatively level, mountains are visible all around. The most scenic of these is the Bogd range lying on the south side;these mountains are the home of the world's first game preserve.

Today, the city's population is over 500,000 and the appearance is quite modern in design and construction. The streets are wide and straight with ample sidewalks on both sides. Most buildings are less than 40 years old and are typical of the block construction of this era. The layout follows an overall plan areas divided into four main districts. The Sukhbaatar District, located in the center, houses most of the goverment and cultural buildings as well as sections of residential and commercial space. October District, in the west, is the largest in area and population, and it also contains some industrial installations. Most of the industrial installations and additional residential complexes are located in the Workers District in the southern part of the city. Nairamdal District, to the east, is mainly residential.

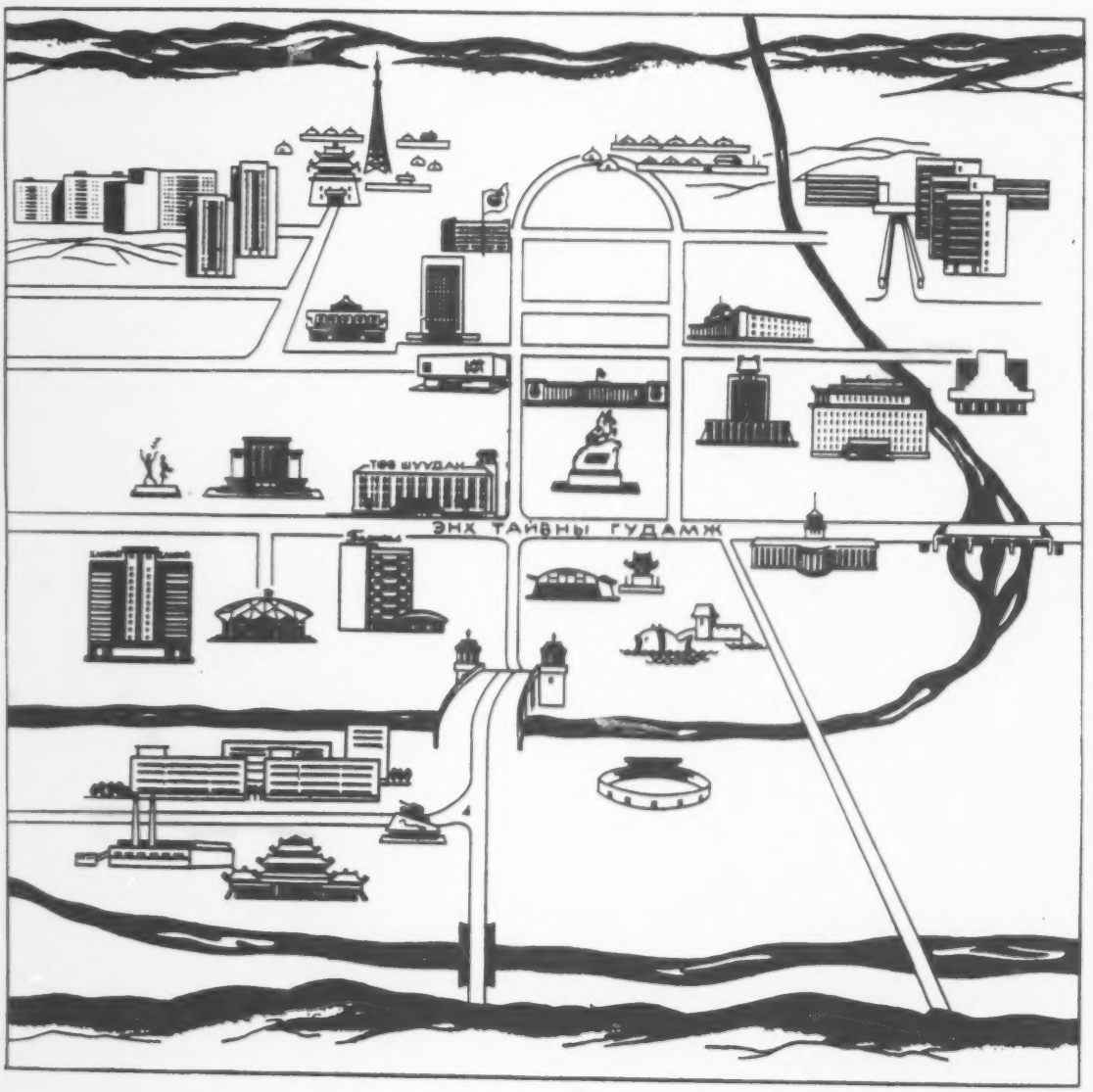
The center of the city is Sukhbaatar Square, named for the revolutionary hero whose statue stands prominently in the middle. This statue is the point from which all distances in remote locations of the country are measured. Surrounding and close to the square are many of the city's most important buildings. Running along the south side of the square, and serving as Ulaanbaatar's main street, is Peace Avenue.

While the streets are named and the names may be clearly marked at the intersections, these names mean little to the Mongols. They usually express directions and locations in relation to other known points, and addresses are rarely used. As an example, a person might say, "I live near the State Department Store," or, "I work just north of the Ulaanbaatar Hotel." Getting more specific directions can be difficult.

Getting around in Ulaanbaatar is easy. The level landscape with occasional tall buildings provides many visible landmarks and makes getting lost virtually impossible. The overall planning results in short distances between points of interest, and walking is often the easiest form of transportation. For longer distances, the city is served by a good bus system which is inexpensive with

frequent schedules. Taxis (many of them just private cars) offer another transportation alternative.

Dave Bernheisel, PCV/M-1



COMPETENCY
V-1

TO LOCATE PLACES

—

On the street

DIALOGUE

Жон:	1- р дэлгүүр хаана байдаг вэ? сургууль эмийн сан байр номын дэлгүүр шуудан
Дорж:	Тэр байшингийн баруун талд.
Жон:	Миний ном хаана байна?
Дорж:	Мэдэхгүй.

VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
store	дэлгүүр
building	байшин
drug store	эмийн сан (аптек)
book store	номын дэлгүүр

post office	шуудан
right	баруун
side	тал

GRAMMAR AND/OR VOCABULARY EXPLANATION

- Direction and location words like **баруун тал** require an appropriate suffix of genitive case to be added to the main word, to which it refers.

Example: Тэр **байшингийн** **баруун талд.**
that building **of** right side **on**
On the right side of that building.

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
bakery	талхны дэлгүүр
direction	зүг
east side	зүүн тал
food store	хүнсний дэлгүүр
general goods store (no food)	барааны дэлгүүр
goods for men	эрэгтэйчүүдийн барааны дэлгүүр
goods for women	эмэгтэйчүүдийн барааны дэлгүүр
in one place	нэг газар
market	зах
north side	хойд тал
road	зам
south side	урд тал
square	талбай
straight	чигээрээ
Sukhebaatar square	Сүхбаатарын талбай

telephone	утас
telephone station	холбоо
to the east	зүүн зүг
to the north	хойд зүг
to the south	өмнө зүг
to the west	баруун зүг

Note for teachers:

Сонсголын дасгал дээр анхаарч байдаг, байна гэдэг үгсийг ялгааг ойлгуулах дасгал ажиллуулах.

✍ ACTIVITY ✍

_____хаана байдаг вэ?

_____хаана байна вэ?

COMPETENCY
V-2

TO INQUIRE ABOUT AVAILABILITY OF GOODS

—

At the store

DIALOGUE

Жон:	Талх байна уу? дугтуй цамц марк
Худалдагч:	Байна.
Жон:	Нэг ширхгийг авъя. Талх ямар үнэтэй вэ?
Худалдагч:	Гучин төгрөг.

VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
bread	талх
envelope	дугтуй
blouse or shirt	цамц
stamp	марк
piece	ширхэг
how much	хэдэн
price	үнэ
how much does it cost	ямар үнэтэй вэ?
tugrik	төгрөг
salesperson	худалдагч

GRAMMAR AND/OR VOCABULARY EXPLANATION

- The suffixes **-ийг,-ыг** is added to the root of a word, and denotes the definite object of a sentence.

  Example: Нэг **ширхгийг** **авъя**

  One piece buy want

  I want to buy one piece.

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
Food	**Хүнс**
beef	үхрийн мах
butter	цөцгийн тос
candy	чихэр
cookies	боов
flour	гурил
milk	сүү
mutton	хонины мах
rice	будаа
salt	давс
sugar	элсэн чихэр
tea	цай
vodka	архи
yogurt	тараг
Vegetables	**Хүнсний ногоо**
cabbage	байцаа
carrot	лууван
cucumber	өргөст хэмх

onion	сонгино
potato	төмс
tomato	улаан лооль
turnip	манжин

Quantity	**Хэмжээ**
one liter	нэг литр
one kilo	нэг килограмм
half a kilo	таван зуун грамм
one bottle	нэг шил
two pieces	хоёр ширхэг
one bag	нэг уут
one can	нэг лааз
one box	нэг хайрцаг

✍ ACTIVITY ✍

Fill in the blanks using the new vocabulary.

Example: Би хоёр кило төмс авмаар байна.

Би _____ авъя.

Би _____ авъя.

Би _____ авмаар байна.

Би _____ авъя.

Би _____ авмаар байна.

Би _____ авъя.

Би _____ авмаар байна.

COMPETENCY
V-3

TO SELECT GOODS

—

At a store

DIALOGUE

Жон:	Худалдагч аа! Та тэр ногоон дээлийг үзүүлэхгүй юү?
Худалдагч:	Май.
Жон:	Өмсөж үзэж болох уу?
Худалдагч:	Тэг, тэг.

Жон:	Өө, надад багадаж байна. Том байна уу?
Худалдагч:	Хэдэн размер?
Жон:	46.
Худалдагч	Май, энэ байна.

VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
here you are	май
green	ногоон
Mongol national dress	дээл
big	том
too small	багад-
size	хэмжээ, размер
to put on, to wear	өмс-
to try on	өмсөж үз-

GRAMMAR AND/OR VOCABULARY EXPLANATION

- There are various ways of expressing your request like **please ....** in Mongolian.

  Example: root of verb + **-хгүй юу**

  Та тэр ногоон дээлийг үзүүлэхгүй юу?

  You that green coat show would not

  Please show me that green coat.

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
children's clothing	хүүхдийн
coat, jacket	пиджак
fancy, dressy	гоёлын
fur coat	нэхий дээл
hat	малгай
heavy	зузаан
high quality, not cheap	бөх
it's becoming, looks very nice	зохиж бай-
jacket	хүрэм
leather	ширэн
light-weight	нимгэн
men's boots	эрэгтэй хүний гутал
not becoming	зохихгүй
overcoat for spring time	хавар намрын пальто
overcoat	пальто
shoes	шаахай (ботинк)
shoes	гутал
socks	оймс
suit	костюм
summer shoes	зуны гутал
sweater, pullover	ноосон цамц
tie	зангиа
to fit nicely	их сайхан таар-
to not fit nicely	таарахгүй
too tight	барих

trousers, pants	өмд
winter boots	өвлийн гутал
women's blouse	эмэгтэй хүний цамц

COMPETENCY
V-4

TO EXPRESS DIS (SATISFACTION)

—

At a store

Жон:	Энэ өнгө нэг л онцгүй юм. Өөр өнгө байна уу?
Худалдагч:	Энэ өнгө ямар вэ?
Жон:	Үгүй, би улаан өнгөнд дургүй.
Худалдагч:	Энэ болох уу?
Жон:	Болно. Ямар байна?
Худалдагч:	Сайхан таарч байна.
Жон:	Би мөнгөө хаана төлөх вэ?
Худалдагч:	Кассанд.

VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
color	өнгө
I don't like it	нэг л онцгүй
another	өөр
do not like	дургүй
which, what	ямар
to fit	таар-
money	мөнгө

GRAMMAR AND/OR VOCABULARY EXPLANATION

- The four endings **-аа, -ээ, -оо, -өө** (according to vowel harmony) are other forms that express possession. These endings are more commonly used than **миний түүний** etc.

  Example:

  Мөнгөө хаана төлөх вэ?
  Where shall I pay my money?

  Би цай**гаа** ууж байна. I am drinking **my** tea.

  Сэнгээ гэртээ байна. Sengee is **at his** home.

  Бид өдрийн хоол**оо** идэж байна.
  We are eating **our** lunch.

- The Mongolian words for expressing dis(satisfaction) like: **дургүй, дуртай** always require the object to be in a Dative case.

Example:	Би	улаан	өнгөнд	дургүй
	I	red	color **to**	like not
	Subject	Modifier	Object	Predicate

I don't like red color.

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
black	хар
blue	хөх
brown	бор
coins	задгай мөнгө, бутархай мөнгө
dark green	хар ногоон
light green	цайвар ногоон
pink	ягаан
red	улаан
white	цагаан

yellow шар

✍ ACTIVITY ✍

Translate the following sentences:

That size fits you very nicely_____

You look good in that dress._____

Answer the questions:

Та ямар хувцас өмсөх дуртай вэ?_____

Та ямар хувцас өмсөх дургүй вэ?_____

COMPETENCY
V-5

TO MAKE PAYMENT

—

At a store

DIALOGUE

Жон:	Май, 660 төгрөг 1-р тасаг дээр.
Касс:	...Хариулт мөнгөө ав.
Жон:	10 төгрөг дутуу байна.
Касс:	Өө тийм үү. Уучлаарай. Май.

VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
section	тасаг
change	хариулт
wrong change (not enough)	дутуу

GRAMMAR AND/OR VOCABULARY EXPLANATION

- The word **мөнгө** is the general name for **money and currency.** Also this word means **coins.**

  But in everyday life coins are called as **задгай мөнгө** or **бутархай мөнгө.**

  There are 1, 3, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 tugrik bills
  and 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 50 mongo coins.

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
alcohol section	архины тасаг
bread section	талхны тасаг
butcher's shop	махны тасаг
milk section	сүүний тасаг
ration store	картын барааны тасаг
vegetable section	ногооны тасаг

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PROVERB

Төрсний эцэст үхэх үнэн
Хураасны эцэст үгүйрэх үнэн
Хурсны эцэст тарах үнэн.

The birth is followed by death is a truth;
That things accumulated will finally be exhausted is a truth;
That what is assembled must disperse is a truth.

TOPIC SIX

SEASONS , WEATHER

COMPETENCIES

- To discuss the seasons.
- To discuss the weather.

COMPETENCY VI-1

TO DISCUSS THE SEASONS

—

Any social situation

DIALOGUE

Санжаа:	Сайхан байна шүү!
Жон	Монголын намар сайхан юм.
Санжаа:	Харин хавар хэцүү байдаг юм.
Жон:	Яагаад?
Санжаа:	Салхи, шороотой байдаг. Тийм болохоор онцгүй.
Жон:	Та ямар улиралд илүү дуртай вэ?
Санжаа:	Өвөл зүн хоёрт.

VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
fall	намар
spring	хавар
difficult	хэцүү
why	яагаад
wind	салхи
dust	шороо
that is why	тийм болохоор
season (time)	улирал
more, most	илүү
like	дуртай

winter	өвөл
summer	зун

GRAMMAR AND/OR VOCABULARY EXPLANATION

- Conjunction **Тийм болохоор** is used for expressing reason of an action. A whole phrase or sentence showing reason precedes the main sentence.

  Example: Салхи шороотой байдаг. **Тийм болохоор** онцгүй.
  Wind dust have is . **That is why** pleasant not is
  It's windy and dusty. That is why it is not pleasant.

  In a complex sentence the only word **болохоор** can be used instead of **тийм болохоор**.

  Example: Салхи шороотой байдаг **болохоор** онцгүй.

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
spring (season)	хавар (хаврын улирал)
summer (season)	зун (зуны улирал)
winter (season)	өвөл (өвлийн улирал)

COMPETENCY
VI-2

TO DISCUSS THE WEATHER

—

Any social situation

DIALOGUE

Жон:	Гадаа ямар байна ?
Санжаа:	Нартай. Дулаахан байна. Харин үдээс хойш бороо орж магадгүй.
Жон:	Маргааш тэнгэр ямар байх бол?
Санжаа:	Харин зэ? Бороо л битгий ороосой.

VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
outside	гадаа
sunny	нартай
warm	дулаахан
after	хойш
tomorrow	маргааш
weather	тэнгэр
who knows	харин зэ
do not	битгий
to rain	бороо ор-

GRAMMAR AND/OR VOCABULARY EXPLANATION

- Vocabulary meaning of Mongolian word **Харин** is **but** or **and** but it can be used for expressing one's unsureness when additional syllable is added.

  Example: **Харин** үдэзс хойш бороо орж магадгүй.

  But in the afternoon it might rain.

  Харин зз. Бороо л битгий ороосой!

  Who knows.I wish it will not rain tomorrow.

- Mongolian word **битгий** has a meaning of **don't, not** and expresses idea of not willing others to perform an action.

  Example: Бороо л **битгий** ороосой!

  I wish it **will not rain** tomorrow

- For expressing one's wish or desire Mongolians add the suffix **-оосой, -аасай, -зэсэй, -өөсэй** to root of verbs.

  Example: Хичээл хурдан тар**аасай**!

  I **want** the session over soon.

- The word **ор-** is most commonly used as 'to enter' or 'to come in.' However, in various situations it changes its meaning.

  The following are examples:

to come, to enter	ор-
to have a break (lunch)	цайндаа ор-
to begin a lesson	хичээлд ор-
to begin work	ажилд ор-
to go to school for the first time	сургуульд ор-
to have a shower/bath	усанд ор-
to snow	цас ор-
to rain	бороо ор-
to visit one's family	айлд ор-
to be in an uncomfortable situation	эвгүй байдалд ор-

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
also	бас
chilly	сэрүүн
cold	хүйтэн
dry	хуурай
dust storm	шороон шуурга
dusty	шороотой
hot	халуун
humid	чийгтэй
land	нутаг
not raining	бороогүй
not snowing	цасгүй
not windy	салхигүй
rain	бороо
rainy	бороотой
snow storm	цасан шуурга
snow	цас
snowy	цастай
sunny	нарлаг, нартай
to snow	цас ор-
to travel	аял-

CULTURE NOTE

Mongol National Holiday – NAADAM

The sports most popular with the Mongols since ancient times are wrestling, horse racing and archery. Together they form ***Eriin gurvan Naadam*** – the three manly games.

The three manly games make up the core program of the National Day festivity which has been held annually for the past two centuries. Earlier, Naadam was often associated with religious ceremonies (worshipping the spirit of the mountains, the rocks, the rivers). At present it is a national holiday held July 11-12 to commemorate the Mongol People's Revolution.

This tradition was set by D. Sukhebaatar, the founder of the people's state in 1922, when competitions in national types of sport were held to celebrate the first anniversary of the People's Revolution.

On July 11 local competitions are also held in some aimags and *sumon* (province districts) to choose the best sportsmen of that area. Small contests involve over a hundred athletes and some larger ones often have a thousand.

WRESTLING

The traditional style of wrestling has its own long-standing ritual. Each wrestler wears ornamental knee-boots with upturned toes, tight trunks and an open-fronted, long-sleeved vest of silk. With arms imitating the flight of a bird, he performs the eagle's dance, which symbolizes power and invincibility.

By ancient tradition, when a wrestler appears before spectators his posture and body movements should resemble those of a lion and his arms should imitate the flight of the mythical bird of Gharid. It is difficult to present a likeness of a bird never seen by anyone, but centuries of old wrestling traditions and experienced heralds have come to help. There are a variety of tricks in Mongol wrestling, which require not only strength but also perfect technique. The most important thing is the utmost plasticity of body movement. The one who forces his rival to kneel on the ground or to touch it with his elbow is considered the winner. The winner does the eagle's dance, with his opponent passing under his arm (as though under a wing) as a sign of submission.

National wrestling is held in several rounds, depending on the number of participants, which also determines the duration of the competition. Before the People's Revolution, 1,028 participants used to take part in the competition, which could last up to 7 days. The competition attracted fans from many different quarters, sometimes from the most remote places.

Nowadays, during the National Day celebrations – Naadam – some 512 contestants usually take part in the wrestling competition, the winner is known after nine rounds. Hundreds of wrestlers from different cities and *aimags* of the country take part in the national wrestling competition. The losers must quit the competition, but depending on the number of victories, the winners are honored with ancient titles: the winner of the fifth round gets an honorary title of *nachin* (falcon), of the seventh and eighth rounds *zaan* (elephant) and of the tenth and eleventh rounds *arslan* (lion). The wrestler who has two consecutive champion titles is awarded the title of *avraga* (Titan). Every subsequent victory at the national Naadam will add an epithet (additional titles to consecutive winners) to his *avraga* title, like 'Invincible Titan', 'Invincible Titan to be remembered by all.'

HORSE RACING

The second element of the 'three manly games' is horse racing. Originally, adults took part in this competition, and the most popular contests were in riding previously unbroken horses. Later, so as to ease the burden on horses in long-distance races, the adults were replaced by children aged from six to ten, who quickly master the art of riding. Horse racing is organized in celebration of the national day – Naadam – and the traditional Mongol New Year – Tsagaan Sar – and on other notable occasions.

Horses aged two years and above take part. Mostly there are seven groups – two, three, four, and six year olds, stallions and amblers. Horse training begins two or three months prior to Naadam. Each rider has his own ways and methods which he is usually reluctant to reveal. During training the trainer finds the best pastures for the horse to graze on. Of course the goal of the trainer is to get the horse into the best shape. For this purpose the horse is trained during the hottest time of the day and driven uphill with sheepskin wrapped around its body. Besides that, the horse has to be taught not to stop during the race no matter what may happen. Cases are known of little riders falling off the horse which nevertheless ran on and was the first at the finish.

Depending on the age of the horses, distances vary from 5 to 30 km (30 km was the distance between two postal stations in olden days). All participants start simultaneously. The winner is honoured with a cup of *airag* (mare's milk) which he drinks and sprinkles on the head and rear of his horse. The first five horses are sprinkled with airag; they are commonly known as *Airagiyn tav*. After the race, some of the best singers in the country congratulate the best riders and their horses with their songs of praise and congratulations.

ARCHERY

The third element of the national competitions is archery, which has been perfected over centuries. Sharpshooters used to hit the head of a marmot from

a distance of 100 m. Small, round leather targets are put at a distance of 60-100 m from the archers. The archers wear a special glove on the thumb and index finger of the right hand and wrap the left arm up to the elbow in soft belts. The arrow has blunt bone heads. The referees, lined up to the targets, mark each hit. When the target is hit they raise their hands and move around the spot singing a shot song of praise. The best archer receives the title of *mergen* (marksman).

Resource:

Information Mongolia: A Comprehensive Reference Source of the People's Republic of Mongolia. Oxford: Pergamon Press, 1990.

PROVERB

Биеэ засаад, гэрээ зас:
Гэрээ засаад, төрөө зас.

After putting yourself in order, put your house in order;
After putting your house in order, put your state in order.

TOPIC SEVEN

APPOINTMENTS

COMPETENCIES

- To make an appointment on the phone, identify the time, ask and give location.
- To change and cancel an appointment.

CULTURE NOTE

Twentieth-Century History of Mongolia

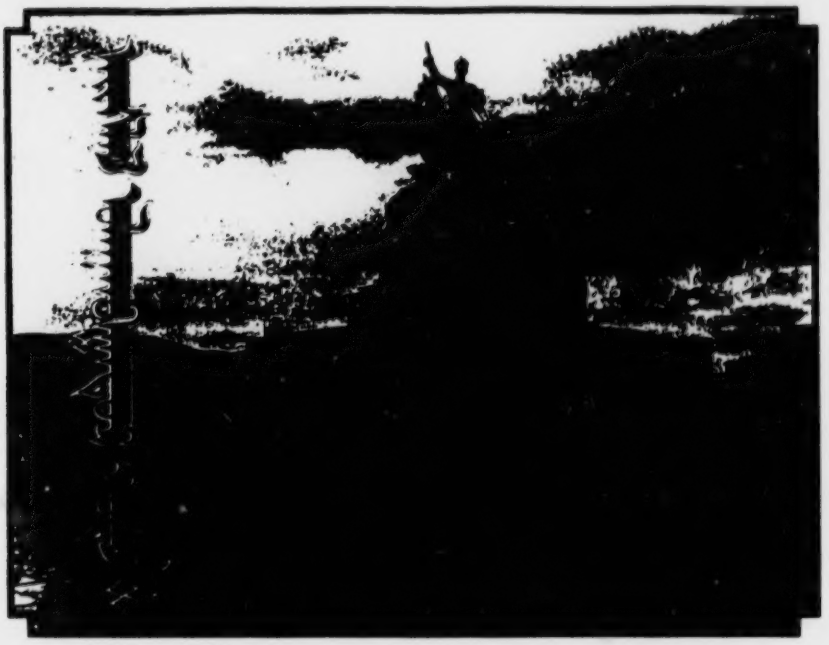
The history of Mongolia during the twentieth century is one of tremendous change both catastrophic and progressive. Facts about the period are at times difficult to find as many official documents were altered or distorted and some important figures of the time became "non-beings."

The revolution was without a question a communist one. Revolutionaries such as Sukhebaatar and Choibalsan sought Russian assistance in overthrowing the oppressive rule of the Chinese general "Little Hsu" and his predecessor Baron Ungern. The latter, a white Russian, claimed to be a reincarnation of the Buddha as well as Jesus Christ. The communist revolution in Russia provided a model and inspiration for the young revolutionaries. Without Russian military assistance and training it is doubtful the revolution would have occured.

The newly independent People's Republic of Mongolia sought international recognition and received none. America was formally asked to acknowledge Mongolia's independence from China, but declined fearing damage to its relation with China, then the focus of its attention in Asia. The biggest difficulty facing the revolutionaries was in how to take a backward and feudal society and propel it into a socialist one. Revolutionaries such as Tsevendorji thought it necessary for Mongolia to pass through a period of capitalism and create a middle class before a socialist society could be achieved. Until 1928 Mongolia's revolution was fairly moderate and sought assistance from any country excluding Japan and China.

The thirties were a turbulent and disastrous period for Mongolia. During this period and without any real available alternative, Mongolia fell completely under the sphere of Soviet influence. With encouragement from Comintern agents the purges commenced. The elimination of moderates and rightists from the government, the destruction of the power and influence of the church and the assassination of "infiltrators" or "spys" left 30,000 dead. The threat of Japanese imperialism provided an excuse for the paranoid actions of the government at this time. A personality cult was built around Choibalsan and Stalin. Collectivization of herds also lead to the loss of some seven million head of livestock over a two year period.

Despite these setbacks, Mongolia proceeded to make tremendous progress with Russian assistance. Mongolia returned the Soviet Union's generosity by supplying it with food, blankets and leather goods during the second world war. In addition, the working people of Mongolia voluntarily donated valuables and their own private savings amounting to millions of tugriks.



In the forties, Mongolia rekindled its feuding with Japan. From 1941-45 the Japanese made hundreds of attacks on the Mongolian Border. In August 1945, the MPR Government declared war on Japan. With experience from working alongside the Red Army and with their own abilities, the Mongolian Army defeated the Japanese. World war II ended with the signing of the Act of Surrender by Japan on September 2, 1945. This helped the MPR with its independence and gave the country the opportunity to switch its focuses on development and construction.

As a result of the post-war construction, a large emphasis was placed on developing its economy on the basis of long-term planning. In December of 1947, Congress approved the First Five-Year plan for the development of national economy and culture. The years of the first five-year plan resulted in rapid growth toward economic development. One example during this time was when the Hural discussed possibilities of a new electoral system. This discussion hinted toward a direction of democratization. In June 1951, this new electoral system became effective.

After the death of Choibalsan in January 1952, Tsedenbal was appointed as Prime Minister. Throughout the 50s he placed great emphasis on strengthening state farms and agricultural co-operatives. Tsedenbal was a communist idealist and had strong beliefs in close Mongolian-Russian ties.

Much of the focus in the 60s and 70s was on socialist construction. The focus of development was modern scientific and technical improving socialist social relations and achieving a rise in the standard of living and cultural level of the Mongol people. As a result, in the 70s, a series of industrial enterprises, with the assistance from other countries, were established.

Since the MPR entered its new stage of development, much has been accumplished. In 1985 the fixed assets of the national economy had increased by 10.5 times as compared to 1960. As well, the national income increased 3.2 times, industrial output 9.3 times and labor productivity 2.8 times. From the 40s through the 80s the Government placed most of its efforts on development. Due to these efforts, many new ideas for the future were created by all Mongolian people – young and old.

The Beginning of the Democratic Movement.

The first public challenge to "Communist Mongolia" occured on December 10, 1989. A rally was held by the Mongolian Democratic Association (at the time, a newly formed group composed of students and intellectuals).

In March, 1990 some change began. Moderates took control of the Party's Congress and the People's Great Hural and replaced Mongolia's head of state J. Batmonk (who had replaced Tsedenbal) with Ochirbat, the Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Supply. A short time after, the People's Great Hural abolished the Constitutional clauses that allowed the M.P.R.P. (Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party – the ruling Communist Party) total command of Government.

In Mongolia's first post communist elections in July 1990, the M.P.R.P. won 85% of the seats in the People's Great Hural. The M.P.R.P. invited two of the minority party leaders into the 16 member Cabinet – a positive approach to "opening the doors" toward reform. Also, in September 1990, the newly elected People's Great Hural elected a President, Vice President, Prime Minister and 50 members to the Baga (Small) Hural. One of the leaders of the democratic movement was also elected as chairman of the Baga Hural.

Recent Developments

A new Constitution was recently adopted in January 1992, as a result, a few changes took place. First, the official country name of Mongolia changed to the "Mongolia." Second, there was a major change in the Government hierarchy. Previously, the government was run by a bi-cameral system with the Great Hural and the Small Hural. With the adoption of this new constitution a uni-

cameral system replaced the old one. Now, the Great Hural and Small Hural have become one: a Parliament.

In June 1992 the first elections were held for members of the new Parliament. The first Presidential election will be held during Spring 1993.

John Boyt, PCV M-1; Corrie Martin, PCV M-1

COMPETENCY
VII-1

TO MAKE AN APPOINTMENT ON THE PHONE, SET THE TIME, ASK/GIVE LOCATION

—

On the telephone

DIALOGUE

Жон:	Байна уу?
Бат:	Байна. Хэн бэ?
Жон:	Жон байна. Дорж гуайтай ярья.
Бат:	Одоохон....
Жон:	Сайн байна уу?
Дорж:	Сайн. Хэн бэ?
Жон:	Жон байна. Би тантай уулзмаар байна. Та хагас сайн өдөр завтай юу?
Дорж:	Завтай. Хэзээ хаана уулзах вэ?
Жон:	Та гурван цагт манайд ирж чадах уу?
Дорж:	За тэгье.

VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
Hello	байна уу?
to meet	уулз-
Saturday	хагас сайн өдөр
free	завтай
my place	манайд
can	чад-

GRAMMAR AND/OR VOCABULARY EXPLANATION

- When appealing to someone (it can be one's teacher, friend, or colleague) Mongols use additional words like **гуай** It shows respect and sympathy for the person you are talking with. If you call them just by name or title it sounds impolite.

  Example: Жамц Жамц **гуай**

  Таны бие сайн уу, Жамц **гуай**?

  Сайн.

- These two examples above are used for formal situations. Below are for informal situations.

  Сүрэзн, чи сайн уу?

  Дорж оо, чи сонсов уу?

Та	гурван цагт	ирж	**чадах** уу?
You	at three o'clock	come	**can**?

Can you come at three o'clock?.

- When forming a sentence using the modal word "can","чад-" takes the place of **"байна"** in the Present Continuous Tense.

  For example: ирж байна becomes ирж чадна.

Жон ирж байна. John is coming.

Жон ирж чадна. John can come.

- In Ulaanbaatar there is a five or six number telephone system: 55123, 328113, etc.

  Mongols usually say:

  "fifty five - one - twenty three," or

  "three - fifty five - one hundred twenty three."

  It's not common to say "five - five - one - two - three."

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
half past eleven	арван нэг хагас
half past five	тав хагас
half past nine	ес хагас
half past twelve	арван хоёр хагас
half past two	хоёр хагас
it's five minutes past eight	найм тав
it's ten three	гуравт арав lenee
it's twenty eight to one	арван хоёр гучин хоёр
it's twenty to seven	зургаа дөч
nine o'clock	есөн цаг
seven o'clock	долоон цаг
six o'clock	зургаан цаг
three o'clock	гурван цаг
twelve twenty five	арван хоёр хорин тав
24 hours	хоног
birthday	төрсөн өдөр
day	өдөр
evening	орой
last night	өчигдөр орой
night	шөнө
the day before yesterday	уржигдар
to give	өг-
to say	хэл-
today	өнөөдөр

tomorrow	маргааш
yesterday	өчигдөр

✍ ACTIVITY ✍

Change the following Present Continuous Tense verb forms to the modal form using "can":
Example:

1 Би бичиж байна. *Би бичиж чадна.*

2. Дорж уншиж байна._____

3. Сувд ярьж байна._____

4. Би хөдөө явж байна._____

5. Миний охин унтаж байна._____

6. Шувуу нисэж байна._____

7. Нохой идэж байна._____

8. Хүүхдүүд тоглож байна._____

9. Бид цирк уруу явж байна._____

10. Жон сэлж байна._____

COMPETENCY
VII-2

TO CHANGE AND CANCEL AN APPOINTMENT

—

On the telephone

DIALOGUE

Жон:	Байна уу?
Бат:	Байна. Жонтой ярья...
Жон:	Би байна.
Бат:	Би Доржийн найз байна. Дорж танайд хагас сайн өдөр очиж чадахгүй гэж хэлсэн.
Дорж:	Дорж гуай яасан бэ?
Жон:	Хагас сайн өдөр завгүй гэнэ. Дараа чамтай заавал уулзана гэж хэлсэн.
Дорж:	За за, баярлалаа, баяртай.
Жон:	Баяртай.

VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
said that	гэж хэлсэн
what has happened?	яасан бэ?
for sure	заавал
later on	дараа
my home	манайд
to be able to do something	чад-
not to be able to do anything	чадахгүй

do not feel good	бие тааруу бай-

GRAMMAR AND/OR VOCABULARY EXPLANATION

- The Mongolian word **гэж** followed by a verb in a suitable tense is used for expressing (quoting) someone's words or someone's intentions.

  Example:

Дорж танайд хагас сайн өдөр очиж чадахгүй гэж хэлсэн
Dorj your place Saturday visit can not **that said.**
Dorj **said that** he can't come to your place on Saturday.

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
a date, rendezvous	болзоо
conference	хурал
meeting	уулзалт
official meeting	албан ёсын уулзалт
party	үдэшлэг
reception	хүлээн авалт
Week	**Долоо хоног**
Friday	тав дахь өдөр
last week	өнгөрсөн долоо хоног
Monday	нэг дэх өдөр
next week	дараагийн долоо хоног
Saturday	хагас сайн өдөр
Sunday	бүтэн сайн өдөр
this week	энэ долоо хоног
Thursday	дөрөв дэх өдөр
Tuesday	хоёр дахь өдөр

Wednesday	гурав дахь өдөр
Month	**Сар**
April	дөрөвдүгээр сар
August	наймдугаар сар
December	арван хоёрдугаар сар
February	хоёрдугаар сар
January	нэгдүгээр сар
July	долдугаар сар
June	зургадугаар сар
March	гуравдугаар сар
May	тавдугаар сар
November	арван нэгдүгээр сар
October	аравдугаар сар
September	есдүгээр сар

Note for teachers:

Хүн хүнээр янз бүрийн юм хэлүүлж бусдаас нь ээлж дараагаар хэн юу гэж хэлснийг асуух зэрэг дасгал ажиллах.

✍ ACTIVITY ✍

Create two dialogues:

1. making an appointment

2. cancelling an appointment

PROVERB

Хүн залуугаараа байдаггүй
Хүлээс чангаараа байдаггүй
Хөвд ногооноороо

It cannot be that a man will remain perpetually young;
It cannot be that a knot will remain perpetually tight;
It cannot be that moss will remain perpetually green.

TOPIC EIGHT

TRANSPORTATION

COMPETENCIES

- To ask how to get somewhere.
- To ride a bus.
- To hire a car, to inquire about domestic bus.

COMPETENCY
VIII-1

TO ASK HOW TO GET SOMEWHERE

—

On the street with a stranger

DIALOGUE

Жон:	Тээврийн товчооруу яаж очих вэ?
Монгол хүн:	Энэ замаар чигээрээ яваад зүүн тийш эргэ.
Жон:	Автобусаар очиж болох уу?
Монгол хүн:	Болно болно. 2 номерын автобус , 5 номерын троллейбусаар очиж болно.
Жон:	За баярлалаа.
Монгол хүн:	Зүгээр зүгээр

VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
long distance bus station	тээврийн товчоо
how	яаж
to reach, to get to	оч-
road	зам
straight	чигээрээ
bus	автобус
trolleybus	троллейбус
to turn	эргэ-

GRAMMAR AND/OR VOCABULARY EXPLANATION

- The suffixes **-руу,-луу** denotes direction, expressed in English by the prepositions "to, toward, for"

Example:	Тээврийн товчооруу	яаж	очих вэ?
	Long distance bus station **to**	how	to get

How to get **to** the Long distance bus station.

- The meaning of Mongolian phrase **зүгээр зүгээр** is equal to meaning of English phrases like: Never mind,You are welcome,It's OK etc.

- The most well-known hotels in the capital of Mongolia are "Ulaanbaatar" hotel and "Bayan Gol". These are the places where most of the tourists and travelers stay.

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
1.bus-stop	буудал
2.distance between 2 bus-stops	буудал
from here to there	эндээс тэр хүртэл
here/**from** here	энд/эндээс
horse	морь
minute	минут
plane	онгоц
private car	хувийн тэрэг
taxi	такси
to fly/to go by plane	нисэх/онгоцоор яв-
to go by bus	автобусанд суу-

to go by train	галт тэргээр яв-
to ride a horse	морь уна-
to take a private car	хувийн тэрэг ав-
to take a taxi	такси ав-
to walk	алх-
train	галт тэрэг

COMPETENCY VIII-2

TO RIDE A BUS

—

On the bus or trolley-bus

DIALOGUE

Кондуктор:	Билетээ аваарай!
Жон:	Нэг хүн.
Жон:	Энэ тээврийн товчоо мөн үү?
Монгол хүн:	Мөн мөн.
Жон:	Өөрөө буух уу?
Монгол хүн:	Үгүй.
Жон:	Тэгвэл зөрье...
Монгол хүн:	Хөөе хүлээгээрэй! Би бууя.

VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
ticket	билет
is it	мөн үү
yourself	өөрөө
than	тэгвэл
to pass through	зөр-
hold on	хүлээ-
to get off	буу-
Hey!	Хөөе!
next	дараагийн

GRAMMAR AND/OR VOCABULARY EXPLANATION

- In Mongolia you'll still find conductors who works in buses and trolleybuses. They are not difficult to find! Customers pay three tugrik bill to this conductor. The payment doesn't depend on the distance you go. That's why conductors usually never ask any questions. They just take your money and give you a ticket. The only thing you have to say is how many tickets you need "нэг, хоёр, тав, etc".

- For identifying an object Mongolians ask in a following way:
  Example:

Энэ Тээврийн товчоо **мөн** үү?The positive reply is **мөн мөн** , negative answer is **биш**.

- The main meaning of Mongolian word is equal to meaning of English **self** but in this contecst it has a mening of **you.** This word mostly is used for addressing someone in a neutral way.

Example:	**Өөрөө**	буух	уу?
	You	get off will	question word
	Will you get off?		

- For requesting others to do something Mongolians add to the root of verbs suffixes **-аарай,-ооройй,-зэрэй,-өөрэй** according to vowel harmony.

Example: Билетээ **авааарай**
Ticket your have please.
Please have your tickets

The verbal suffixes **-я,-е,-ё** have a meaning of English **Let** and refer to first person like: **Let me** or **let us.**

Example:	Би	**бууя**
	I	get off **let**
	Let me get off	

COMPETENCY
VIII-3

TO HIRE A CAR,TO INQUIRE ABOUT DOMESTIC BUS

—

On the bus or trolley-bus

DIALOGUE

Жон:	4-р хороолол явах уу?
Монгол хүн:	Суу суу. Хаана очих вэ?
Жон:	"Өргөө"-гийн хажууд зогсоорой!
Монгол хүн:	Энд болох уу?
Жон:	Болно болно. Хэд гарч байна.
Монгол хүн:	4 километр. 200 төгрөг.
Жон:	Май. Баярлалаа.

Жон:	Булган явах машин байна уу?
Монгол хүн:	Тэр байна.
Жон:	Хэдэн цагт явах вэ?
Монгол хүн:	12 цагийн орчим.

VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
near	хажууд
how much	хэд гарч байна.
about	орчим

GRAMMAR AND/OR VOCABULARY EXPLANATION

- **хэд** is a short form of **хэдэн**. As you remember, the word means **how many** or **how much.**
- The expression **хэд гарч байна** means **how much** and mostly used in certain situations like for asking about one's payment or estimation.

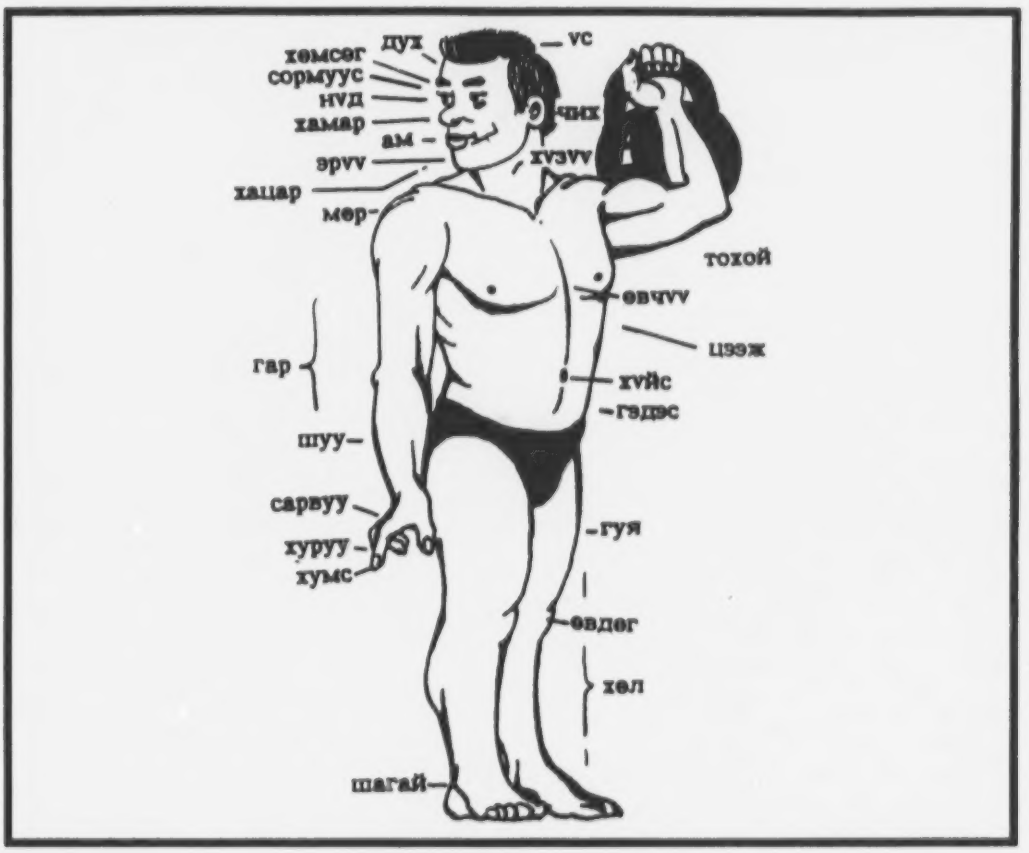
PROVERB

Магтлаа гэж бүү баяс:,
Муулаа гэж бүү гунь.

Don't be too happy because you are praised;
Don't be too sad because you are criticized.

TOPIC NINE

HEALTH



COMPETENCIES

- To describe one's physical condition and ask for medical care.
- To describe one's problem and ask for help.

CULTURE NOTE

Buddhism in Mongolia

In the autumn of 1991, the Dalai Lama visited the Gandan Monastery in Ulaanbaatar. The faithful followers, one-third of the country's population, waited hours outside the monastery for a brief view of their religious figurehead. The majority among the crowd were elderly Mongols in traditional dress, all carrying and counting their prayer beads. One woman in her 70's said to me, "This is a good day for Mongolia." It was a fitting close to a century that has seen Mongol Buddhist lamas persecuted and executed, monasteries destroyed, and people being forced to choose between their fears of a communist government and the public practice of their religious beliefs.

Interest in Buddhism as a national religion began with Chingis Khaan (1162?-1227). Chingis Khaan employed the Buddhist Uigur people as teachers and state officials. The Uigur were a respected people and had great cultural influence over the Mongols. Chingis Khaan also held meetings with Buddhist leaders during his reign. In his will, he instructed his successor, Ogedei Khaan to invite a Tibetan lama to conduct Buddhist services at Khara-Khorum. This enraged practising Shamans in Khara-Khorum, as pantheistic Shamanism was the traditional faith of the Mongols.

Buddhism was not fully adopted as a state religion until the rule of Kubilia Khaan (1215-1294). He declared Buddhism to be the Yuan empire's official religion. Kubilia Khaan appointed the lama Lodoijaltsan as spiritual leader and state teacher for the country. Lamas were officially exempted from military service and tax paying. Despite these efforts by Kubilia Khaan, Buddhism did not become a widely-accepted religion in Mongolia. It was the religion of the aristocracy, and following the Tibetan empire's downfall, Buddhism lost its support and Shamanism was revived through to the mid-sixteenth century.

In the second half of the sixteenth century, Yellow Hat sect Buddhism or Lamaism became prominent in Mongolia. Lamaism was adopted for political as well as social reasons. Politically, Lamaism was favored because (1) Mongol aristocrats wanted their positions reinforced by religious figures, (2) Tibetan Yellow Hat proponents sought allies among the Mongol rulers against the Red Hat sect, and (3) the Ming empire in China saw Lamaism as a means of pacifying their warlike Mongol neighbors.

In 1577, Altan Khan (1506-1582) invited the religious head of Tibet to Mongolia, as Altan Khan was intent upon unifying Mongolia under Lamaism. Altan Khan incorporated Buddhist beliefs into laws which made for a legal basis to abolish the practices of Shamanism. Altan Khan's campaign was continued by Avtai Sain Khan (1554-1588), who met with the third Dalai Lama in 1586 in Hoh Hot. At this meeting it was decided that the Zuu temple in

Honourable throne for the high titled persons

Musical accompany during a divine ceremony

ZHUULCHIN

MONGOLIAN NATIONAL TOURIST ORGANIZATION

Khara-Khorum would be established as the Mongol center of Lamaism. Soon thereafter, the other monasteries and schools for Lamaism opened under the directive of Zanabazar (1635-1723), the head of Lamaist religion in Mongolia. Zanabazar worked diligently to spread Lamaism to all people, nobles and commoners alike. Lamaism continued to gain popularity for the following 200 years, or until the Mongol People's Revolution.

During the period referred to as the "Left Deviation" (1929-1932) approximately 300 monasteries were closed in an effort to increase Mongolia's workforce by encouraging lamas to work outside of the monasteries. Some lamas left in fear of persecution, only to return to the monasteries in 1932, the beginning of the New Turn movement: a movement in which efforts were directed toward persuasion, education and propaganda. By 1936 there were 767 monasteries – including the more than 300 closed during 1929-1932 – and over 100,000 lamas, including an increase of 10,000 during the period immediately

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following the Left Deviation. At this time, the adult lamas represented over forty percent of the adult male population – a problem for a socialist country.

In the mid-1930s the communist party implemented "the liquidation of the church as an organization" due, in part, to rumors of the political uprisings against the government being rooted in the monasteries. At this time, lamas were "strongly encouraged" to leave the monasteries and begin secular lifestyles. By 1938, approximately 20,000 of the lamas had become herders, 5,000 were organized into government cooperatives, young lamas were enlisted in the military and child lamas were returned to their families. And the rest? Many were victims of the burning and bombing of monasteries during the mid-1930s. 1937 is said to be one of the worst years in Mongol history, as hundreds of monasteries were destroyed, tens of thousands of Buddhist books were burned, and most of the 100,000 lamas were "persuaded" into secular lifestyles or killed.

Over the next 40 years, Mongols worshipped in fear. Older Buddhists continued to attend the central monastery, the Gandan, which averaged 100 lamas, or the Gobi's monastery, which averaged 40 lamas. Younger people worshipped in the privacy of their homes or ceased to worship altogether.

Now that Mongolia is an independent country, the Buddhists are experiencing a revival. Young males are attending the monastery schools and many of the lamas who were forced into secular lives during the 1930's have returned to the monasteries to continue the lifestyles they originally chose to pursue. In 1990, the women's monastery was opened in Ulaanbaatar by a group of 20 Buddhist women (Gelenmaas: Gelen meaning "lama", -maa meaning "mother") interested in devoting their lives to their faith.

However, all is not calm on the religious front: missionaries are spreading across the country, attempting to convert the Mongols to western religions. And at present there is a lack of Buddhist texts available in the Mongol language. For Mongol Buddhists, the efforts toward a country unified under Lamaism continues.

Janet Turner, PCV/M-1

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COMPETENCY
IX-1

TO DESCRIBE ONE'S PHYSICAL CONDITION AND TO ASK FOR MEDICAL CARE

—

With colleagues • With host family

DIALOGUE

Бат:	Чи яасан бэ?
Жон:	Миний толгой өвдөж байна. Танд толгойны эм байна уу?
Бат:	Май. Энэ байна.

VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
What happened to you?	Чи яасан бэ?
to be sick	өвд-
hurts	өвдөж байна
to have a headache	толгой өвд-
aspirin/pain reliever	толгойны эм

GRAMMAR AND/OR VOCABULARY EXPLANATION

- There are two ways of expressing the meaning of English word **to have** in Mongolian.First is using verb **бай-**, second is using suffix **-тай**.

Example: (1) Танд толгойны эм **байна** уу?
You pain reliever **have**
Do you **have** a pain reliever?

(2) Би хоёр **ахтай**
I two brother **have**
I **have** two brothers.

- **бай-**requires subject of a sentence to be put in a Dative like in the first example. meanwhile **-тай** is always added to nouns or adjectives and requires a subject to be in a Nominative case like in the second example.
- In Mongolia, the Celsius/centigrade system is used to measure temperatures (both body temperature and outside temperature) The following is a small chart showing the conversions from Centigrade to Fahrenheit:

Outside temperature		Body temperature	
40° C	104° F	36.6° C	98° F
30° C	86° F	37° C	98.6° F
20° C	68° F	38° C	102° F
10° C	50° F		
0° C	32° F		
-10° C	14° F		
-18° C	0° F		

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
doctor	эмч
drug store	аптек
hospital	эмнэлэг
to accompany	хүргэж өг-
to be examined by a doctor	эмчид үзүүл-
to have a cold	ханиад хүр-
to have a fever	халуур-
to have a sore arm	гар өвд-
to have a sore leg	хөл өвд-
to have a sore throat	хоолой өвд-
to have a stomach ache	гэдэс өвд-
to have a toothache	шүд өвд-
to have an ear ache	чих өвд-
to have diarrhea	гүйлгэ-
to have one's arm injured	гараа гэмтээ-
to have one's leg injured	хөлөө гэмтээ-
to slip and fall down	хальтарч уна-
to take someone to a hospital	эмнэлэгт хүргэж өг-
to visit a doctor/	эмчид үзүүл-

✍ ACTIVITY ✍

Translate the following sentences:

I have a. headache._____

My sister has a toothache._____

I have a fever._____

Last year my friend hurt her leg._____

Tomorrow I'll see a doctor._____

I have a cold._____

COMPETENCY
IX-2

TO DESCRIBE ONE'S PROBLEM/ASK FOR HELP

—

Any social situation

DIALOGUE

Бат:	Чиний бие яаж байна?
Жон:	Миний бие их муу байна. Та энэ (328113) утсаар Улаанбаатарлуу ярьж намайг өвчтэй байна гэж хэлэхгүй юу.
Бат:	За тэгье.

VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
how do you feel?	бие яаж байна?
bad	муу
phone	утас
on the phone	утсаар
wouldn't you say that...	гэж хэлэхгүй юу?

GRAMMAR AND/OR VOCABULARY EXPLANATION

- The dentist is examining me.
  Шүдний эмч намайг үзэж байна
- I am being examined by the dentist.
  Би шүдний эмчид үзүүлж байна.
- I was examined by the dentist.
  Би шүдний эмчид үзүүлсэн.
- I will be examined by the dentist.
  Би шүдний эмчид үзүүлнэ.
- I would like to be examined by the dentist.
  Би шүдний эмчид үзүүлмээр байна.
- I by nose throat doctor to be examined would like.
  Би хамар хоолойн эмчид үзүүлмээр байна.

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
general physician	дотрын эмч
ear, throat and nose doctor	хамар хоолойн эмч
surgeon	мэс заслын эмч
dentist	шүдний эмч

PROVERB

Зовох цагт нөхрийн чанар танигдана:,
Ядрах цагт янагийн тар мэдэгдэнэ.

In hard times the qualities of one's friend are learned:
In hard times the character of one's loved one is learned.

TOPIC TEN

COMMUNITY SERVICES: RESTAURANTS,BANKS, HAIRDRESSERS, LONG DISTANCE CALLS

COMPETENCIES

- To offer an invitation.
- To order food at a restaurant.
- To get a haircut.
- To open a bank account.
- To withdraw hard currency.
- To make a long distance call.

COMPETENCY
X-1

TO OFFER AN INVITATION

—

Any social situation

DIALOGUE

Жон:	Чи орой завтай юу?
Бат:	Завтай. Юу гэж?
Жон:	Тэгвэл хоёулаа орой кино үзэх үү?
Бат:	Яах юм бэ. Хоёулаа "Улаанбаатар" ресторанд сууя.
Жон:	За тэгье тэгье.

VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
together	хоёулаа
I don't want.	яах юм бэ
to go to the restaurant	ресторанд суу-

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
canteen, cafe	гуанз
bath-house	халуун ус
shoe repair shop	гутал засвар
library	номын сан
movie theatre	кинотеатр
park	парк

GRAMMAR AND/OR VOCABULARY EXPLANATION

- **ресторанд суу**-Literally translation is "Let's sit in a restaurant" The word **суу-** in a combination with other words can be translated in various ways as given below:

sit down	суу-
to attend a class	хичээлд суу-
to be imprisoned	шоронд суу-
to be in a restaurant	зоогийн газарт суу-
to be stuck in the mud	шаварт суу-
to be without money	мөнгөөр суу-
to get on a bus	автобусанд суу-
to go to the sauna	ууранд суу-
to grow wiser	ухаан суу-
to live abroad	гадаадад суу-
to live in a city	хотод суу-
to marry	хүнтэй суу-
to retire	тэтгэвэрт суу-
to sit	суу-
to sit on the chair	сандал дээр суу-
to squat	явган суу-
to take part in a meeting	хуралд суу-

COMPETENCY
X-2

TO ORDER FOOD AT A RESTAURANT

—

At the restaurant

DIALOGUE

Жон:	Үйлчлэгч ээ! Энд сууж болох уу?
Үйлчлэгч:	Болохгүй. Та нар тэр ширээнд суу.
Жон:	За. Баярлалаа. Хоолны цэс байна уу?
Үйлчлэгч:	Май. Энэ байна.

Жон:	Бат аа, чи юу авах вэ?
Бат:	Чи өөрөө л мэд. Юу ч яах вэ.
Жон:	Хар шөл хоёр, ногоотой хуурга хоёр, талх, хоёр аяга хар цай авъя.
Үйлчлэгч:	Болсон уу?
Жон:	Бас дөрвөн шил пиво авъя.
Үйлчлэгч:	За одоохон. Сайхан хооллоорой!
Жон:	Баярлалаа.

VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
waiter	үйлчлэгч
It is up to you.	Чи өөрөө л мэд.
anything will do	юу ч яах вэ
menu	хоолны цэс
to order food	хоол захиал-, ав-
soup	шөл
meat and vegetable stir-fry	ногоотой хуурга
black tea	хар цай
Have a good meal!	Сайхан хооллоорой!

SUMMARY OF SENTENCE PATTERNS AND GRAMMAR STRUCTURES

- 1. Subject + Direct object + verb

Та нар	тэр ширээнд	суу.
All of you	that table	sit.

Please, have a sit over there.

• 2. Subject	+ Direct object	+ verb+question word.	
Чи	юу	авах	вэ?
You	what	take will	
What would you like to have?			

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
beer	шар айраг, пиво
boiled meat	чанасан мах
creamy soup	бантан
french fries	шарсан төмс
fried eggs	шарсан өндөг
fried meat	шарсан мах
mashed potatoes	нухсан төмс
meat and rice dish	будаатай хуурга
milk tea	сүүтэй цай
Mongol boiled dumplings	банш
Mongol fried breaded meat	хуушуур
Mongol steamed dumplings	бууз
noodle soup	гурилтай шөл, лапша
salad	салат
snack	зууш
soup	хар шөл
vegetable soup	ногоотой шөл
vodka	цагаан архи
wine	дарс

COMPETENCY
X-3

TO GET A HAIRCUT

—

At the hairdressers

DIALOGUE

Жон:	Үс засах уу?
Үсчин:	Засна, энд суу.
Жон:	За.
Үсчин:	Яаж засах юм бэ?
Жон:	Урдаас нь бага зэрэг тайраад өгөөч.
Үсчин:	Энэ болох уу?
Жон:	Дахиад жаахан авчих. За боллоо. Их баярлалаа.

VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
to do one's hair	үс зас-
to cut one's hair	үс тайр-
little	бага зэрэг, жаахан
that is enough	за боллоо

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
black hair	хар үс
blonde	шар үс
brown-hair	хүрэн үс
brush	массажны сам
comb	сам
curlers	бигуди
curling iron	үс ороодог хайч
hair dryer	сэнс
hair dye	үсний будаг
hairdresser, barber	үсчин
scissors	хайч
shampoo	шампунь
to curl	ороо-
to do one's hair	үс зас-
to dye	буд-
to have one's hair cut	тайруул-
to have one's hair done	үсээ засуул-
to look appealing, nice	зохи-
to not look nice	зохихгүй бай-

CULTURE NOTE

The Haircutting Ceremony

When a little boy or girl is three to five years old (usually three), they get their hair cut for the first time. It is preferable to do this in the summertime. The child's parents speak with a lama to find out which day is the best for the ceremony, how many days it should last, and who should be the first person to start cutting the hair.

On the chosen day, the parents and many relatives gather for a large celebration. After everyone cuts a small piece of hair and gives the small child presents, the parents shave the head completely bald. As each person cuts a piece of hair, they put it inside a hadag (blue silk cloth that is a very important part of Mongol culture). Eventually, all the hair is inside of this and is given to the child many years later when he or she is an adult.

Christie Quigley, PCV/M-1

I attended a haircutting ceremony during my host family visit last year. Although, we arrived very late(the ceremony began at noon on a weekday) I still had the opportunity to meet some of the guests, cut the children's hair (both a brother and sister had their haircut that day) and eat the traditional foods. As we had been in Mongolia only six weeks at that point the ceremony was very exciting for me. I was seeing the interactions of large family, using the language which I had thus far acquired and for the first time truly experiencing Mongol culture and traditions.

Katie Murray, PCV/M-2

COMPETENCY
X--4

TO OPEN A BANK ACCOUNT.

—

At the bank

DIALOGUE

Жон:	Би танайд хадгаламж нээлгэмээр байна.
Монгол хүн:	Тэг тэг. Май энэ маягтыг бөглөөд ир.
Жон:	Та надад туслахгүй юу?
Монгол хүн:	За тэгье.

Банкны данс нээлгэх өргөдөл

Аймаг хотын нэр.....

Банкны нэр.....

Мэргэжилтний овог нэр.....

Паспортын дугаар.....

Ажлын газрын нэр, хаяг.....

Танай банкинд өөрийн нэр дээр төгрөгийн данс нээлгэх хүсэлтэй байна.

Мэргэжилтний
гарын үсэг.....Он, сар, өдөр.....

Дансны дугаар.....

Банкны ажилтны
гарын үсэг.....Он, сар, өдөр.....

VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
saving account	хадгаламж
form	маягт
to fill up	бөглө-
bank	банк
father's name	овог
Passport	паспорт
number	дугаар
place of work	ажлын газар
address	хаяг
account	данс
would like	хүсэлтэй бай-
bank teller	банкны ажилтан
application	өргөдөл
signature	гарын үсэг

GRAMMAR AND/OR VOCABULARY EXPLANATION

- **Short information about Mongol names.**

  In Mongolia people have two names: the first one is the name of the father, the second one is one's own name.

  Example: **Бадарчийн Сүхээ.**

  So, *Сүхээ* is **Бадарч'ы** son. If *Сүхээ* will have children their names will be **Сүхээгийн Туяа** or **Сүхээгийн Санжаа.**

  There is no family name in Mongolia.

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
to borrow money	мөнгө зээл-
to lend money	мөнгө зээлдүүл-
to change money	мөнгө солиул-
to transmit, transfer money	мөнгө шилжүүл-
to deposit money	кассанд мөнгө хадгалуул-
to open an account	хадгаламжийн дэвтэр нээ-
official deposit	мөнгө тушаа-

COMPETENCY
X-5

TO WITHDRAW HARD CURRENCY

—

At the bank

DIALOGUE

Жон:	Валют авах баримт өгөхгүй юу
Монгол хүн:	Май, энэ байна. Та өөрөө бөглөж чадах уу?
Жон:	Чадна. За баярлалаа.

19.. оны....сар....өдөр

Валют авах баримт

.....тоот паспорт (үнэмлэхтэй).....

надад .....тоот данснаас.....ам.доллар

.....дойч марк.....фунт

.....йен тус тус олгоно уу.

гарын үсэг.....

Жон:	Май. Энэ болох уу?
Монгол хүн:	Болно болно.

VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
hard currency	валют
receipt	баримт
ID	үнэмлэх
number	тоот
USD	ам доллар
Dutch mark	дойч марк
Pound	фунт
Yen	йен
to issue	олго-

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
withdrawal slip	зарлагын хуудас
deposit slip	орлогын хуудас
to fill out a slip/form	хуудсыг бөглө-

COMPETENCY
X-6

TO MAKE A LONG DISTANCE CALL

—

In the post office

DIALOGUE

Жон:	Би Америкруу утсаар яримаар байна. Захиалгын хуудас өгөхгүй юу
Үйлчлэгч:	Май, энэ байна.
Жон:	За баярлалаа.

VOCABULARY	ШИНЭ ҮГ
order form	захиалгын хуудас
received	хүлээн авсан
done by	гүйцэтгэсэн
service	үйлчилгээ
controler	шалгагч
line	суваг
duration	ярих хугацаа

ГАРАХ ЯРИАНЫ ТАСАЛБАР

Хүлээн авсан шалгагч	№		Гүйцэтгэсэн	№	ярьсан		Үйлчил-
	цаг		ц . . . . м		мин	суваг №	гээ
	мин						

Захиалга	өгсөн	ярих
сар		
өдөр		
цаг		
мин		

Захиалгын №

Ярих аймаг /хот/ .....

Сум .....

Хаяг .....

.....

Нэр .....

Утас .....

Ярих хугацаа .....мин

Хураасан .....төг .....мөн

Касс залгагч .....

Захиалсан утас № .....Ярих хүн .....

ГАРАХ ЯРИАНЫ ТАСАЛБАР

Захиалга	өгсөн	ярих
сар		
өдөр		
цаг		
мин		

Захиалгын №

Ярих аймаг /хот/ .....

Сум .....

Хаяг .....

.....

Нэр .....

Утас .....

Ярих хугацаа .....мин

Хураасан .....төг .....мөн

Касс залгагч .....

GRAMMAR AND/OR VOCABULARY EXPLANATION

- Do not put the certain name of a person who do you want talk with, otherwise the telephone station will charge you extra money. That is why it is better to give only the telephone number.

Note for teachers:

Дээрх маягтаас зайлшгүй бөглөх хэсгүүдийг зааж өгөх хэд хэдэн хувилбараар дасгал ажиллуулах.

PROVERB

Туйлбаргүй хүн буцахдаа амархан
Тугалган жад шантрахдаа амархан
Туушгүй явдал эвдрэхдээ амархан.

It is easy for the unsteadfast man to give up;
It is easy for a lead spear to be blunted;
It is easy for half-hearte actions to fail.

DIALOGUE TRANSLATIONS

TOPIC ONE

Competency I-1: To greet and be greeted

How are you?

Good, how are you?

Good. Goodbye.

Goodbye.

Competency I-2 To introduce self ,to ask for others names

What's your name?

My name is John. I am an American.What's your name?

My name is Dorj.I am a Mongolian.

Competency I-3 To greet and be greeted (Informal)

How are you?

Good, What's new?

Nothing, things have been quiet.

Have a nice rest

Did you have a nice rest?

Yes, did you have a nice rest?

Yes,

Competency I-4 To introduce others, to inquire and respond about one's work and life

Teacher! This is my friend John.

This is my teacher.

How are you? Good. How are you.

How is your work?

Well. How is your life?

Well.

TOPIC TWO

Competency II-1	**To ask for information (what's this/that), to identify (this/that is..)**
What's this?	
What's that?	
This (that) is	a notebook.
	a book.
	a pen.
	a door.
	a table.
	a window.
Who is this?	
Who is that?	
This (that)is	teacher
	student
	John
	Dorj
	American
	Mongolian
	young brother

Competency II-2	To follow the instructions.
	John stand up
	OK
	John, listen "Chair". Write down this word. Everybody look. Is that correct?
	Wrong.
	John, listen "Chair". Write down. Is that correct?
	Now it is correct.
	Well done. Sit down. Everybody read this word.
	What is that?
	Read this word.

Competency II-3 To ask/grant/refuse permission

May I come in?

Come in.

You can not.

Teacher! May I go out?

Yes, you may.

No, you can not.

May i leave?

Yes, you may.

No, you can not.

May I take this book?

Yes, you may.

No, you can not.

Competency II-4: To clarify the meaning of Mongol words,to ask for the Mongol (English) equivalent.

Teacher, please come here.

Hold on.

How do you say it in Mongol

Competency II-5 To ask for help

Teacher:! I do n't understand it. Can you help me?

O.K.

Just a moment.

Excuse me, I am busy.

Is that right?

Competency II-6: To make and acknowledge requests

Teacher:! I want to go out.

OK

Teacher:! I want to leave

No, you can not.

OK

Competency II-7 To request others to do something (tospeak slowly , loudly and to repeat)

Teacher, will you repeat it ?

Hold on. What happened?

I don't understand .

TOPIC THREE

Competency III-1: To ask and answer about one's family members

Who is this?

This is my father.

What is the name of your father?

My father's name is George.

Competency III-2 To ask/answer about one's age

How old are you ?

I am 23.

How old is your father?

My father is 62

Competency III-3 To ask/answer about one's birthdate

When were you born?

I was born October 17.

In what year?

1970

Competency III-4: To ask/answer about marital status

When did your parents marry?

They got married in the year of 1961.

Who is he?

He is my brother.

Did he married?

No, he has no wife.

Competency III- 5 To ask answer about place of origin and date of arrival of PCV'S

Where are you from?

I am from America.

Which State did you come from?

I am from Washington

When did you come to Mongolia?

Second of july.

Competency III-6: To ask answer about place of origin of Mongols

Were you born in Ulaanbaatar ?

Yes, but my wife was born in Bulgan.

When your wife came to Ulaanbaatar ?

In 1965.

Where do you live in Ulaanbaatar?

We live in the 4th microdistrict.

Competency III-7: To ask/answer information questions about one's house.

How many rooms do you have in your apartment?

We have three rooms. This is our living room. This is the children's room.

Is that your bedroom?

Yes.

John, come here. This is our kitchen.

This is the bathroom. And here is the toilet.

It's a very nice apartment.

Competency III-8: To identify daily routines

When do you usually get up?

I get up at seven. I have my breakfast at half past seven.

We have our breakfast at seven thirty.

What time does your class start?

It begins at , finishes at ^ o'clock in the evening.

What time do you usually have your lunch?

At one.

TOPIC FOUR

Competency IV-1: To identify past employment

John, what did you do in America?

I was a student.

Kelli, what did you do in America?

I was teaching. in America.

Competency IV-2: To identify present employment

What does your father do?

My father is a doctor.

What does your mother do?

My mother is retired.

Competency IV-3: To ask about one's future employment

What will you do in Mongolia?

I will teach English

Where will you work?

I do not know exactly.Probably I'll go to countryside. But my friend will stay in Ulaanbaatar.

TOPIC FIVE

Competency V-1: To locate places

Where is store # 1
secondary school?
drag store
building
cash register
library
post office

On the right side of that building.

Where is my book?

I don't know.

Competency V-2: To inquire about availability.

Do you have a bread?
envelope
shirt
stamp

Yes,

I would like to buy one loaf of bread. How much does one loaf cost?

Thirty tugrik.

Competency V-3: To select goods

Hey! (salesman) Please show me that green deel?

Here it is.

May I try it?

Sure.

Sorry, it is small to me. Do you have bigger than this?

What size?

Forty six.

Here it is please.

Competency V-4 To express dis(satisfaction)

I don't like this color. Do you have other color?

How do you like this color?

No, I don't like this color.

This color will do for you?

Yes....Is that good?

It fits nicely.

Where shall I make a payment?

At the cash register.

Competency V-5: To make a payment

Here your are 660 tugriks on a counter #1

Have your change please.

My change is not complete. I am missing 10 tugriks

Is that right? I am sorry.

Here are your 10 tugriks.

TOPIC SIX

Competency VI-1: To discuss the seasons

It is nice isn't it

Yes.Mongolian fall is beautiful.

But a spring is very difficult.

Why?

Usually in spring it's windy and dusty . That is why it is not a pleasant time.

What is your favourite season??

Winter and summer.

Competency VI-2: To discuss the weather

How is outside?

It is sunny and warm. But in the afternoon it might rain.

What do you think what is the weather going to be tomorrow?

No idea. I wish it will not rain tomorrow.

TOPIC SEVEN

Competency VII-1: To make an appointment on the phone, identify the time, ask and give location

How are you?

Good. How are you?

Good. I am John. Could I speak to Mr.Dorj?

Hold on please.

How are you?

Good. Who is speaking?

It's John. I want meet you. Do you have free time on Saturday?

Yes, I do. Where and what time ?

Can you come to my place at 3 o'clock.

OK.

Competency VII-2: To change and cancel an appointment

Hello!

Hello! May I speak to John?

John is speaking . I am a friend of Dorj. Dorj said that he can not come to your place on Saturday.

What has happened to Dorj?

He is busy on Saturday. He said he would meet you later on.

OK. Thank you.Goodbye.

Goodbye.

TOPIC EIGHT

Competency VIII-1 To ask how to get somewhere.

Excuse me. How can I go to the long distance bus station?

Go straight on this road and turn to your left.

May I get there on a bus.

Sure. Bus #2 and trolleybus # 5 will go there.

Thank you.

Never mind please.

Competency VIII-2 To ride a bus

Have your tickets please.

One please.

Is it Long distance bus station?

Yes.

Are you getting off?

No.

Shal I pass through...Hev, wait please , Let me get off.

Competency VIII-3 To hire a car, to inquire about domestic bus.

Will you go to 4th microdistrict ?

Get in, please. Where will you go

Please stop near 'Orgoo" cinema .

Shall I stop here?

Yes, you may.How much ?

4 kilometers, 200 tugriks.

Here it is please.Thank you.

Is there any car goes to Bulgan?

That car

What time are you leaving?

Around 12.

TOPIC NINE

Competency IX-1: To describe one's physical condition and to ask for medical care

What has happenned with you?

I have a headache. Do you have an aspirin

Yes I have. Here it is please.

Competency IX-2: To describe one's problem, ask for help.

Are you getting better?

I feel bad. Could you make a telephone call (328113) to Ulaanbaatar and tell them I am sick.

O.K.

TOPIC TEN

Competency X- 1 To offer an invitation.

Are you free tonight

Yes I am . What do you want?

Than would you like to go to cinema tonight?

I don't want to. Let 's go to "Ulaanbaatar"

OK. I wouldn't mind.

Competency X-2 To order food at a restaurant

Waiter! Shall we sit here?

No. Please sit over there.
Thank you.

Can you give us the menu?

Here it is please.

Bat! What would you like to order?

It is up to you. Anything will do for me.

Two black soups, two stir-fry, bread and two cups of black tea please.

Anything else?

Four bottles of beer please.

Just a minute please.

Have a good meal.

Thank you.

Competency X- 3 To get haircut.

Will you do hair?

Yes, please have a seat.

Thank you.

What do you want?

I want my hair to be cut a bit from frontside.

Will do it for you

Please cut little bit. .. That 's OK. Thank you .

Competency X-4 To open a bank account.

I want to open an account in your bank.

Yes please. Please fill up this form.

What shall I do? I can't do this. Can you help me?

OK

REQUEST FOR ESTABLISHING OF BANK ACCOUNT

A. PROVINCE AND CITY NAME.....

B. BANK NAME:.....

C.VOLUNTEER NAME.....

D. PASSPORT NO.....

E. INSTITUTION NAME AND ADDRESS:.....

I would like to establish bank account number in my name at the your Bank for Tugriks.

PCV SIGNATURE..... DATE.....

ESTABLISHED FOR ACCOUNT NUMBER:.....

BANK MANAGER SIGNATURE.....DATE.....

Competency X-= 5 To withdraw hard currency.

Can you give a hard currency withdrawal form?

Here it is please. Can you fill up it yourself. ?

Yes I can, Thank you.

19...year.....month.....day

Hard currency withdrawal form

.....Passport No.(IC) .....to me

.....from account number.....USD.....,

.....Dutch mark,.....pound.....yen

I request to provide.

Signature.....

Here it is please. Will do it ?
Yes.

i

Competency X-6 To make a long distance call

Iwant to make a call to Amerika. Would kindly to give me an order form.

Here it is please.

Thank you.

TELEPHONE CALL ORDER FORM

received	№		connected	№	spoken		service
	o'clock		h . . . . . m		min	line №	
checker	min						

Ordered date when		
month		
day		
o'clock		
min		
Order №		

aimag city .....

rural unit

address .....

.....

name .....

telephone number .....

Duration min

paid tugric mongo .....

Cashier .....

Ordered telephone № .....Name .....

VOUCHER

Ordered date when		
month		
day		
o'clock		
min		
Order №		

aimag city .....

rural unit

address .....

.....

name .....

telephone number .....

Duration min

paid tugric mongo .....

Cashier .....

Ordered telephone № .....Name .....

APPENDIX TWO

MONGOL-ENGLISH GLOSSARY

Alphabetical Order:

А а	Б б	В в	Г г	Д д	Е е	Ё ё	Ж ж	З з	И и	Й й	К к	Л л
М м	Н н	О о	Ө ө	П п	Р р	С с	Т т	У у	Ү ү	Ф ф	Х х	Ц ц
Ч ч	Ш ш	Щ щ	ъ	ы	ь	Э э	Ю ю	Я я				

А

аав	father	3-1
ав-	to take	2-2
авлаа	received	2-2
автобус	bus	7-1
автобусанд суу-	to go by bus	7-1
ажил	work	1-4
ажил	work (as a position)	1-4
ажилчин	worker	1-4
ажилла- ажил хий-	to work	4-1
аймаг	aimag (province)	4-1
аль	which	3-4
Америк	USA	1-2
Америкаас	from America	1-2
Америк хүн	American	1-2
амар-	to rest	1-3
амьдрал	life	1-4
амьдар-	to live	1-3
Англи	English	2-4
англиар, англи хэлээр	in English	2-4
аптек [Эмийн сан]	drug store	5-1
архи	vodka	5-2
асуулт	question	2-3
асуу-	to ask (want to ask)	2-3
ах	older brother	3-1

аяга	cup	10-2

Б

бага	small, little	2-2
бага зэрэг	a little	2-2
бага (хүү)	younger (son)	3-1
багад-	too small	5-3
багана	pillar, column	3-7
багш	teacher	1-4
багш	professor	1-4
байцаа	cabbage	5-2
байр	apartment	3-7
бай-	to be	1-1
банк	bank	10-4
бантан	creamy soup	10-2
банш	boiled dumplings	10-2
барилгачин	carpenter	4-3
барь-	too tight	5-3
Батынх	Bata's family	3-1
бас	also, too	1-4
баярлалаа	thank you	1-1
баярла-	to be happy	1-1
баяртай	goodbye	1-1
баяртай байх	to be glad (happy)	1-1
Баянгол	Bayan gol	6-3
би	I, I am	1-2
намайг	me	1-2
бигуди	curlers	10-3
бие	body	3-4
бие таарүү байх	to feel unwell	9-1
бид	we	3-1
бич-	to write	2-2
богиносго-	to make one's hair shorter	9-3
бол-	may do something	2-2
болохгүй	can not	2-2

боов	cookies	5-2
бороо	rain	6-1
бороотой	rainy	6-1
бороогүй	not raining	6-1
бороо ор-	to rain	6-1
бос-	to stand up	2-2
будаа	rice	5-2
будаатай хуурга	meat and rice dish	10-2
буд-	to color	10-3
бууз	steamed dumplings	10-2
буруу	wrong change	2-2
буудал	a distance between 2 bus-stops	9-2
буу-	to get out	9-2
бүтэн	all	4-3
бүтэн жил	all year	4-3
хагас жил	half year	4-3
бэ	question word	1-4
бэлэвсэн эхнэр	widow	3-4

Г

гал	fire	3-7
гал голомт	hearth, fireplace; a ger and its equipment handed down from father to son	3-7
гал сөнөөгч	fireman	4-1
гал тогооны өрөө [Галын өрөө]kitchen		3-7
ганц бие хүн	widower	3-4
гар-	to go out	2-2
Герман	Germany	2-4
Герман хэл	German	2-4
гурил	flour	5-2
гурилтай шөл	noodle soup	5-3
гутал	shoes	5-2
эрэгтэй хүний гутал	men's boots	5-2

өвлийн гутал	winter boots	5-2
зуны гутал	summer shoes	5-2
гутал засвар	shoe repair shop	5-2
гэдэг	called	1-2
гэр	nomad tent (ger)	3-7
гэрийн бүрээс	covering a ger	3-7
гэрийн хана	a section of ger lattice wall	3-7
гэрийн хаяа	the lower edge of a ger wall	3-7
гэр бүл	family	3-1
гэр бүлтэй	married	3-4
гэр бүлгүй	not married, single	3-4
гэрлэ-	to get marry	3-4
гэх	to say	7-2

Д

давтаж хэл-	to repeat	2-3
давхар	floor	3-7
дажгүй	O.K.	1-3
данх	kettle	3-7
дараа	later	2-3
дараагийн	next	6-4
дарс	wine	5-3
дахин	again	7-3
дахиад	again	2-5
долоо	seven	3-1
долоо хагас	at seven thirty	3-8
долоо хоног	week	3-8
энэ долоо хоног	this week	3-8
өнгөрсөн долоо хоног	last week	3-8
домбо	jug, teapot	3-7
дараагийн долоо хоног	next week	3-8
нэг дэх өдөр	Monday	3-8
хоёр дахь өдөр	Tuesday	3-8
гурав дахь өдөр	Wednesday	3-8
дөрөв дэх өдөр	Thursday	3-8

тав дахь өдөр	Friday	3-8
хагас сайн өдөр	Saturday	3-8
бүтэн сайн өдөр	Sunday	3-8
доод давхар	lower floor	3-7
доор	downstairs	3-7
дөрөв	four	3-7
дугаар (тоот, номер)	number	3-1
дугтуй	envelope	5-2
дургүй	to not like	3-8
дуртай	like	3-8
дутуу	wrong change (not enough)	5-5
дууд-	to call for someone	2-4
дүү	younger brother (sister)	2-1
дүүрэг	district	3-6
дэвтэр	note-book	2-1
дэргэд	near	5-1
дэлгүүр	store/shop	5-1
барааны дэлгүүр	general goods store (no food)	5-1
номын дэлгүүр	book store	5-1
эрэгтэйчүүдийн барааны дэлгүүр	goods for men	5-1
эмэгтэйчүүдийн барааны дэлгүүр	goods for women	5-1
талхны дэлгүүр	bakery	5-1
дэр	pillow	3-7
дэрний уут	pillow case	3-7
дээд давхар	upper floor	3-7
дээр	upstairs	3-7

Е

ес	nine	3-3
есөн зуу	nine hundred	3-3

Ж

жаахан	a little bit	2-7
жүжигчин	actor/actress	4-1
жолооч	driver	4-1
жорлон [Бие засах газар]	toilet	3-7
Би бие засмаар байна. Би гармаар байна.	I need to go to the bathroom.	3-7

З

за	OK	3-7
заа-	to teach, to show	4-3
завтай	busy	2-5
завтай байх	free	2-5
завгүй	to be busy	2-5
завгүй байх	to be free	2-5
зам	road	5-1
зангиа	tie	5-3
зарлагын хуудас	withdrawal slip	10-5
зах	market	5-3
зогсоол	bus stop	8-2
зоогийн газар	restaurant	5-3
зоогийн газарт суух	to go to the restaurant	5-3
зохиолч	writer, author	4-1
зохион бүтээгч	architect	4-1
зохих	it's becoming, looks very nice	5-4
зохих	to look appealing, nice	5-4
зохихгүй	not becoming	5-4
зохихгүй байх	to not look nice	5-4
зочны өрөө	living room	3-7
зочид буудал	hotel	5-4
зөв	correct	2-2
зун	summer	6-1
зураач	artist	4-1
зураг	TV	3-8
зууш	snack	10-2
зүг	direction	5-1
зүүн зүг (зүүн тийш)	east (to the east)	5-1

хойд зүг (хойшоо)	north (to the north)	5-1
өмнө зүг (урагшаа)	south (to the south)	5-1
баруун зүг (баруун тийш)	west (to the west)	5-1
зүүн хойд зүг (зүүн хойшоо)	northeast (to the northeast)	5-1
баруун хойд зүг (баруун хойшоо)	northwest (to the northwest)	5-1
зүүн урд зүг (зүүн урагшаа)	southeast (to the southeast)	5-1
баруун урд зүг (баруун урагшаа)	southwest (to the southwest)	5-1
баруун гар тийш	to the right	5-1
зүүн гар тийш	to the left	5-1
зүүн хойд тал	northeast side	5-1
зүгээр	OK	1-2

И

ид-	to eat	3-8
ир-	to come	3-5
нөгөөдөр ир	come the day after tomorrow	8-1
гурав хоногийн дараа ир	please, come after three days	8-1
Испани	Spain	2-4
Испани хэл	Spanish	2-4
Итали	Italy	2-3
Итали хэл	Italian	2-3
их сайн	very good	2-3
их муу	very bad	2-3
ихэнх	most	2-3

К

касс	cash desk	5-5
костюм	suit	5-3
кордоор	corridor	3-7

Л

лууван	carrot	5-2

М

магадгүй	maybe	4-3
май	here you are	5-2
малгай	hat	5-3
манай	our	3-6
манайх	ours	3-6
манжин	turnip	5-2
маргааш	tomorrow	7-1
марк	stamp	5-2
мах	meat	5-2
миний	my	1-4
монголоор	in Mongolian	2-4
монгол хүн	Mongolian person	1-2
мөнгө	money	5-2
задгай мөнгө, бутархай мөнгө	coins	5-2
касснаас мөнгө авах	withdraw money from the bank	10-4
кассанд мөнгө хадгалуулах	to deposit money	10-4
мөнгө зээлэх	to borrow money	10-4
мөнгө зээлдүүлэх	to lend money	10-4
мөнгө солиулах	to change money	10-4
мөнгө шилжүүлэх	to change money	10-4
мөнгө тушаах	official deposit	10-4
муж	state	3-4
мужаан	construction	4-1
мэд-	to know	2-2
мэдэхгүй	not to know	4-3
мэргэжил	profession	4-1
мэргэжил	profession (as a degree)	4-3

мэргэжилтэн	specialist	4-1
мэс заслын эмч	surgeon	3-2
мянга	thousand	3-3

Н

нааш ир	come here	2-2
надад	me	2-5
найз	friend	1-4
намар	fall	6-1
нарлаг,нартай	sunny	6-2
настай	years old	3-2
ногоо	vegetable	5-2
ногоотой хуурга	meat and vegetable stir-fry	10-2
ногоотой шөл	vegetable soup	10-2
ном	book	2-1
номер	number	3-7
ноосон цамц	sweater, pullover	5-2
нөхөр	husband	3-1
нэг литр	one liter	5-2
нэг килограмм	one kilo	5-2
таван зуун грамм, хагас кило	half a kilo	5-2
нэг шил	one bottle	5-2
нэг ширхэг	one piece	5-2
нэг уут	one bag	5-2
нэг лааз	one can	5-2
нэг хайрцаг	one box	5-2
нээ-	to open	2-2

О

одоо	now	2-2
одоохон	just a moment	2-4
ой	year, anniversary	3-3

ойлго-	to understand	2-5
ойлгохгүй бай-	don't understand	2-5
оймс	socks	5-3
он , жил	year	3-3
онгойлго-	to open	2-2
хаалга бүү онгойлгоорой	don't open the door	2-2
онгойлгочихсон	opened	2-2
онгой-	to open	2-2
онгорхой	opened	2-2
орой	late	3-8
орой	evening	3-8
оройн хоол	dinner	3-8
орлогын хуудас	deposit slip	10-4
ороо-	to curl	10-3
ор-	to come in	2-2
цайндаа ор-	to have a break (lunch)	6-2
хичээлд ор-	to begin a lesson	6-2
ажилдаа ор--	to begin working	6-2
ажилд ор-	to start to work	6-2
сургуульд ор-	to go to school first time	6-2
усанд ор-	to have a shower/bath	6-2
цас ор-	to snow	6-2
бороо ор-	to rain	6-2
айлд ор-	to visit one's family	6-2
эвгүй байдалд ор-	to be in a ridiculous situation	6-2
орц	stairwell	3-7
отгон хүү (охин)	the youngest son (daughter)	3-1
охин	daughter	3-1
хамгийн том охин	the oldest daugther	3-1
оч-	to reach	7-2
оюутан	student	2-1

ө

өвдөх	to have a pain, to hurt	9-1
гэдэс өвд-	to have a stomachache	9-1

хоолой өвд-	sore throat	9-1
гүйлгэ-	diarrhea	9-1
гар өвд-	sore arms	9-1
гараа гэмтээ-	to have one's arm injured	9-1
хөл өвд-	sore legs	9-1
хөлөө гэмтээ-	to have one's leg injured	9-1
шүд өвд-	to have a toothache	9-1
чих өвд-	to have an earache	9-1
толгой өвд-	to have a headache	9-1
халуур-	to have a fever	9-1
өвөл	winter	6-1
өвөө	grandfather	3-1
өвчин	disease	9-1
өвчтөн	patient	9-1
өглөө	morning	3-8
өглөөний цай	breakfast	3-8
өг-	to give	2-4
өдөр	day	3-6
өдрийн хоол	lunch	3-8
өмд	trousers, pants	5-3
өмс-	to put on, to wear	5-4
өндөг	egg	5-2
шарсан өндөг	fried eggs	5-2
өрөө	room	3-7
өрх	smoke hole cover of a ger	3-7
өчигдөр	yesterday	7-1
өчигдөр орой	last night	7-1

П

пальто	overcoat	5-3
хавар намрын пальто	overcoat for spring time	5-3
пиджак	coat, jacket	5-3

С

сав	container, receptacle	3-7
халуун сав	thermos, vacuum bottle	3-7
Сайн	good, well, fine	1-1
Сайн байна уу?	How do you do?	1-1
сайхан	nice	1-2
сайхан хооллоорой	have a good meal!	10-2
салат	salad	10-2
салсан	divorced	3-4
салхигүй	not windy	6-2
салхитай	windy	6-2
сандал	chair	2-2
сар	month	3-3
нэгдүгээр сар	January	3-3
хоёрдугаар сар	February	3-3
гуравдугаар сар	March	3-3
дөрөвдүгээр сар	April	3-3
тавдугаар сар	May	3-3
зургадугаар сар	June	3-3
долдугаар сар	July	3-3
наймдугаар сар	August	3-3
есдүгээр сар	September	3-3
аравдугаар сар	October	3-3
арван нэгдүгээр сар	November	3-3
арван хоёрдугаар сар	December	3-3
сонгино	onion	5-2
сонин	news, newspaper	1-2
сонс-	to listen	2-2
сувилагч	nurse	4-3
сум	rural unit	3-6
сургууль	school	3-8
суу-	to sit down	10-1
автобусанд суу-	to get on a bus	10-1

гадаадад суу-	to live abroad	10-1
зоогийн газарт суу-	to be in a restaurant	10-1
мөнгөөр суу-	to be without money	10-1
сандал дээр суу-	to sit on the chair	10-1
тэтгэвэрт суу-	to retire	10-1
ууранд суу-	to go to a sauna	10-1
ухаан суу-	to grow wiser	10-1
хичээлд суу-	to attend a class	10-1
хотод суу-	to live in a city	10-1
хуралд суу-	to take part in a meeting	10-1
хүнтэй суу-	to marry	10-1
шаварт суу-	to stick in the mud	10-1
явган суу-	to squat	10-1
суу	to sit	2-2
сүү	milk	5-2
сүүтэй цай	milk tea	10-2
сүү хөөрүүлэх	to boil the milk	8-5
сэнс	hair dryer	8-6
сэрүүн	chilly	6-2

Т

Та	you	1-1
таныг	you	1-2
таны	your	1-2
таных	yours	1-2
та яасан?	What happened to you?	9-1
таар-	to fit	5-4
их сайхан таарах	to fit nicely	5-4
таарахгүй байх	to not fit nicely	5-4
тайван	quiet, calm	1-2
тайлах	to take off	5-4
тайлбарла-	to explain	2-4
тайруул-	to have one's hair cut	10-3
такси ав-	to take a taxi	8-3
тал	side	5-1

зүүн тал	east side	5-1
урд тал	south side	5-1
хойд тал	north side	5-1
баруун тал	west side	5-1
талбай	square	5-1
Сүхбаатарын талбай	Sukhebaatar square	5-1
талх	bread	5-2
тар-	to finish	3-8
тараг	yogurt	5-1
тасаг	section	5-1
архины тасаг	alcohol section	5-1
картын барааны тасаг	ration store	5-1
махны тасаг	butcher's shop	5-1
ногооны тасаг	vegetable section	5-1
сүүний тасаг	milk section	5-1
талхны тасаг	bread section	5-1
тийм	yes	3-6
тогооч	cook	4-2
том	older	3-1
том	big	5-3
томд-	too big	5-3
тоол-	to count	5-4
тооно	smoke hole, the opening and frame on top of a ger	3-7
төгрөг	tugrik	5-3
арван таван төгрөг	15 tugrik	5-3
төмс	potato	5-3
нухсан төмс	mashed potatoes	10-2
шарсан төмс	french fry	10-2
төр-	to be born	3-3
төрсөн өдөр	birthday	3-2
троллейбус	trolleybus	9-1
туслаарай	help!	2-5
тусла-	to help	2-5
тэр	that	2-1

У

угаалга-	to have one's things washed	8-6
угаалгын өрөө	bathroom	3-7
угаалгын газар	laundry	8-1
угаа-	to wash	8-8
угаа-	to clean	8-8
удаан	slowly	2-7
уйтгартай бай-	to be bored	7-4
улаан	red	5-3
Улаанбаатар	the capital of Mongolia	3-10
Улаанбаатарт	in Ulaanbaatar	3-10
улаан лооль	tomato	5-2
улирал	seasons	6-1
намрын улирал	fall season (time)	6-1
хаврын улирал	spring season (time)	6-1
зуны улирал	summer season (time)	6-1
өвлийн улирал	winter season (time)	6-1
улс,орон	country	4-1
уна-	to fall	7-1
хальтарч унах	to slip and fall down	9-1
унт-	to sleep	3-8
унтлагын өрөө	bedroom	3-7
унш-	to read	2-2
унь	poles of ger which make up the roof	3-7
уржигдар	the day before yesterday	3-6
утасны дугаар	telephone number	9-1
утсаар ярих	to make a call	10-6
уу?	question word	1-1
уулзалт	meeting	6-1
албан ёсны уулзалт	official meeting	6-1
уулз-	to meet	6-1
уу-	to drink	3-8
буцалгасан ус уух	to drink boiled water	3-8
эм уух	to take medication	3-8

уучлаарай	excuse me	2-3
утас	telephone	10-6
утсаар ярих	to make a telephone call	10-6

Ү

үг	word	2-2
үгүй	no	2-8
үд дунд	noon	3-8
үдээс урагш [хойш]	in the morning/afternoon	3-8
үдэшлэг	party	6-2
үзэг	pen	2-1
үз-	to see, to look at, to examine	3-8
үзүүлэх	to be examined	9-2
үйлчлэгч [цэвэрлэгч]	custodian	10-2
үйлчлэгч	waiter/waitress	10-2
үлд-	to stay	4-3
үнэ	price	5-2
үс	hair	10-3
үсний будаг	hair dye	10-3
хар үс	black hair	10-3
хүрэн үс	brown hair	10-3
шар үс	blonde	10-3
үс засах	to do one's hair	10-3
үсээ засуул-	to have one's hair done	10-3
үс ороодог хайч	curling iron	10-3
үс тайр-	to cut one's hair	10-3
үсээ тайруул-	to have one's hair cut	10-3
үсчин	hairdresser's, barber	10-3
үүнийг	this	2-4
үхрийн мах	beef	5-1
үхэр	cow	5-1
үхэр жил	year of the cow	3-2

Ф

Франц	French	2-4
франц хэл	French language	2-4

Х

хавар	spring	6-1
хаалга	door	2-1
хаана	where	3-4
хаанаас	where from	3-4
хаа-	to close	2-2
хадгаламж	account	10-4
хадгаламжийн дэвтэр нээ-	to open an account	10-4
халуун	hot	6-2
халуун цай	hot tea	10-2
халуун ус	bath house	3-7
халуур-	to have a fever	9-1
ханиад хүр-	to have a cold	9-1
хар	black	5-3
хар цай	black tea	10-2
хар ногоон	dark green	5-3
хар-	to look at (see)	3-2
харин	but	3-4
хариулт мөнгө	change	5-5
хачир	garnish, trimmings	10-2
хачиртай хоол	food with garnish	10-2
хаяг	address	3-7
хий-	to do	4-1
хоол хий-	to cook	10-2
бууз хий-	to make buuz	10-2
Та юу хийж байсан бэ?	What did you do?	4-1
хичээл	class	2-1
хими хийх	to have a perm	10-3
хичээл	lesson	2-1
хичээл заах	to teach a lesson	2-1

хичээл орох	to enter/begin a lesson	2-1
хичээлд орох	to attend a class	2-1
хоёр	two	3-4
хоёулаа	two of us	3-4
хоёрдугаар	second	3-4
хоймор	the rear part of a ger opposite the entrance or position of honor	3-7
холбоо	telephone station	5-1
холбоочин	telepone operater	4-1
хонины мах	mutton	5-1
хоол	food	3-8
хоол захиалах	to order food	10-2
хоолны цэс	menu	10-2
шөлтэй хоол	soup	10-2
хороолол	micro-district	3-4
гэр хороолол	ger microdistrict	3-4
хот	city	3-6
хөгжимчин	musician	4-1
хөдөө	all areas outside big cities	4-3
хөл	leg	9-1
"миний хөл өвдөж байна"	my leg hurts	9-1
хөлөө хугалах	to have one's leg broken	9-1
хөнжил	blanket	3-7
хөнжлийн даавуу	quilt	3-7
хөшиг	curtain	3-7
хувцас	clothes	5-3
хувцас	clothing	5-3
худалдагч	salesperson	4-1
худалдан авагч	customer	5-2
хуудсыг бөглө-	to fill out a slip	10-4
зарлагын хуудас	withdrawal slip	10-4
орлогын хуудас	deposit slip	10-4
хуурай	dry	6-2
хуушуур	Mongol fried breaded meat	10-2
хүйтэн	cold	6-2

хүйтэн цай	cold tea	10-2
хүйтэн юм	cold drinks	10-2
хүйтэн жин тавь-	to use a cold pack	9-1
хүн	person	1-2
хүнс	food	5-1
хүнсний дэлгүүр	food store	5-1
хүнсний ногоо	vegetable	5-1
хүргэж өг-	to accompany	9-1
хүрэм	jacket	5-1
хамгийн том хүү	the oldest son	3-1
хүүхдүүд	children	3-1
хүүхдүүдийн өрөө	children's room	3-7
хүүхэд	child	3-1
хүүхдийн	children's clothing	3-1
хэдэн	how many	3-2
хэзээ	when	3-2
хэд дэх өдөр	which day of the week	7-1
хэл	language	2-2
хэл үз-	to study a language	2-2
хэл-	to say	2-5
хэмжээ	quantity	5-2
хэмжээ [размер]	size	5-2
хэн	who	1-2
хэрэгтэй	to need, have to	5-2
хятад	China	2-4
хятад хэл	Chinese	2-4

Ц

цагаан архи	vodka	10-2
цагаан даавуу	bed linen	3-7
цагаан хэрэглэл	linen	3-7
цайвар	light	5-3
цайвар ногоон	light green	5-3
цаг	time (watch or clock)	9-1

уулзах цагаа тохиролц-	to make an appointment	9-1
цагаан	white	5-3
цамц	blouse or shirt	5-3
цас	snow	5-1
цастай-	snowy	5-1
цас ор-	to snow	5-1
цасгүй	not snowing	5-1
цасан шуурга	snow storm	5-1
цонх	window	2-1
цөцгийн тос	butter	5-2
цүнх	bag	5-2
цэрэг	soldier	4-2
цэцэрлэг	kindergarten	3-8

Ч

чад-	to be able to do something	7-2
чадахгүй	not to be able to anything	7-2
чанга	louder	2-5
чи	you	2-5
чиний	your	3-3
чигээрээ	straight	8-1
чийгтэй	humid	6-1
чихэр	candy	5-2

Ш

шаахай	shoes	5-2
шампунь	shampoo	5-2
шар айраг, [пиво]	beer	5-2
шатар	chess	5-2
ширхэг	one piece	5-2
ширэн	leather	5-3
ширээ	table	5-1
шороотой	dusty	6-1

шөл	soup	10-2
хар шөл	meat soup	10-2
шуудан	post office	5-1
шуурга	storm	6-1
шороон шуурга	dust storm	6-1
шүдний эмч	dentist	4-3
шүүгээ	drawer	2-1

Э

эгч	older sister	3-1
элсэн чихэр	sugar	5-2
эмийн сан	drug store	5-1
эмнэлэг	hospital	5-1
эмнэлэгт хүргэж өгөх	to take someone to a hospital	9-2
эмээ	grandmother	3-1
эмч	doctor	4-1
эмчид үзүүл-	to visit a doctor/to be examined by a doctor	9-2
дотрын эмч	therapeutist	9-2
хамар хоолойн эмч	ear, throat and nose	9-2
мэс заслын эмч	surgeon	9-2
шүдний эмч	dentist	9-2
хүүхдийн эмч	pediatrist	9-2
энд	here	5-1
Энх тайвны Корпус	Peace Corps	4-3
энэ	this	1-4
Энэ юу гэсэн үг вэ?	What does it mean?	2-4
эрт	early	3-8
эхэл-	to begin	3-8
эхнэр	wife	3-1
ээж	mother	3-1

Ю

юу	what	1-2

юу болсон?	what happened	9-1
юмгүй	nothing	1-2

Я

яасан	has happened	2-5
яв-	to go	2-2
ядар-	to be tired	2-7
ямар	what, which	4-1
яндан	chimney	3-7
ярь-	to speak	2-3